THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1939 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 46

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

New Devices: Does Industry Shelve Them?

A. T. & T. official tells of tube not marketed but 20 times superior—Stirs monopoly quiz.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Are patents being suppressed? Is big business deliberately holding back labor-saving devices because there is more money to be made from the "old way"?

American industry answers indignantly, "No!" Yesterday, however, Frank B. Jewett, Vice-President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and head of the Bell Telephone Laboratories which is one of the largest in the world, told the Federal "monopoly inquiry" of a long-life vacuum tube, 20 times more efficient than ordinary tubes, which the Telephone Company itself has been using for 15 years at a saving of millions of dollars. Mr. Jewett expressed a strong personal belief that such a tube could be adapted to use of everyday radios. The reason it hadn't been so adapted by radio companies, he indicated, was economic; the long-life tube would last 20 times as long as the present tubes and "it is not commercially to their advantage to do it."

Inventor's Enthusiasm

Mr. Jewett's testimony did not necessarily answer the question of "Patent-suppression," but it followed earlier evidence before the temporary national economic committee that has roused widespread speculation, and yesterday undoubtedly created a profound impression.

Mr. Jewett spoke with the authority of 35 years service in the telephone field and as head of what has been described as "the largest industrial research laboratory in the world." He spoke with the enthusiasm of the inventor, and apparently without any personal axe to grind. He told of the romance of long-distance telephony, of how vacuum tubes were introduced to bring the voice of the New Yorker ringing clearly into California, and of how these earlier tubes—the tubes similar in some respects to those in everyday radio sets, lasted only 1,000 hours. Bell laboratories, which does the engineering and production for the great telephone system, set about getting a better tube. They produced in 1923 the "long-life tube" they have used for 15 years, lasting 50,000 hours and using half the old tube's current. To go back today to the old tube, he estimated, would cost the A. T. & T. $10,000,000 additional charges a year.

Why Are They Withheld?

Why, then, demanded one member after another of the 12-man monopoly committee, haven't these tubes been introduced on domestic radio sets?

Dr. Jewett gave various explanations for this. As questioners pressed him, he somewhat modified his earlier explanation that it was simply the economices of the situation. But he left the strong impression on committee members that he still adhered to that belief. The committee instructed him to secure further facts on the matter, and the committee itself is prepared to press the investigation.

Witness made clear first that the long-life tube would have to be modified for use in the parlor radio.

"I couldn't use it in my radio and I couldn't use it in any radio because it is designed for the particular service of the telephone repeaters," he said, "but you could make a tube which you could use in your radio which has the properties of this thing."

"I could?" asked Richard C. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

"Sure."

"Is there one on the market?"

"Not that I know of."

"Are the qualities which make this new tube patented?" asked Chairman O'Mahoney.

"Sure, and there are plenty of people licensed to make it if they want to make it."

Cross-Licensing Details

Dr. Jewett admitted that he was not familiar with the cross-licensing agreements between Bell Laboratories, General Electric and RCA which might limit the manufacturer of these long-life tubes by independent companies. But on the physical side he had little doubt, from the breadth of his experience, that what Bell Laboratories had done for its parent-company A. T. & T., other technicians could do for the radio industry as a whole. Bell Laboratories, he explained, manufactured for A. T. & T. exclusively and "produced its patents for use, rather than for profit."

"Dr. Jewett, is any manufacturer of radio tubes now licensed to use this long-life Bell patent?" asked Mr. Patterson.

"I think so, yes," said witness. "My recollection is that in the cross licensing arrangement with the whole RCA-GE group, they have full rights to use them, but it is

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Jan. 19, 1939

Wonders of Research	4
The Young Folks' Page	6
The Home Forum	8
The Omnipotence of God [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Local Arts and Theater Page	10
Radiocast Programs of Christian Science	11
Radio Timetable	11
Sports Pages	12-13
Financial Pages	14-15-16
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

President Asks Congress To Bar Tax Exemptions

In special message to Congress urges that tax immunities by statute to obviate present retroactive provisions incurred under Court ruling—Would tax federal and state salaries and securities.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Once more, President Roosevelt urged in a special message today that Congress end the tax immunities now existing between the Federal Government and the states and local authorities, immunities which in the past have been held to be an essentian basis of the American doctrine of dual sovoreignty.

In a brief message, the President proposed two things: A statute ending tax immunity on Federal and local securities and salaries, reciprocally; and legislative clarification preventing retroactive taxes on securities and salaries which appear to be taxable under the Supreme Court's decision in the New York Port Authority case. Legislation for the latter task has already been introduced by several members of Congress.

The historical development of the tax immunity question, particularly in the past year, is relevant to the issues now presented. In the classic decision of John Marshall in the case of McCulloch v Maryland (1819) the Supreme Court declared that "the power to tax involves the power to destroy." Ever since then, tax immunity between the concomitant sovereignties of the American Commonwealth have grown unchecked—until the last few years. Under present law-interpretation, the Federal Government cannot tax the securities issued by state and local governments, nor the salaries of their employees, and vice versa.

As a result there has grown up a great reservoir of securities—estimated last year at $65,648,000 000—held by investors, corporations, and private citizens, which is exempt from income taxation. Of far less volume, but still appreciable, are the salaries of governmental employees, which are reciprocally non-taxable. Possible federal revenue from this untouched pool, John W. Hanes, under secretary of the Treasury said yesterday, is a net $303,000,000. He also estimated that to a man with a $500,000 yearly income, a 3 per cent fully tax exempt security affords the same return, after federal income tax, as a taxable security yielding 10.7 per cent.

And the larger part of such securities are held by people with large incomes. Individuals with incomes between $5,000 and $10,000 own 15 per cent of the total of tax-exempt securities; between $10,000 and $50,000 own 46 per cent of the total, and over $100,000 the total is nearly 27 per cent.

The undesirability of this tax-exemption on the part of those best able to bear taxation has long been recognized, and many Presidents have urged legislation to end immunity. But until recently, prepon-

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Text of special tax message: Page 7.

Church Unity Brought Nearer At World Mission Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRAS, India—Establishment of a World Council of Churches, uniting for the first time in history virtually all the Christian Churches of the world, with the exception of the Roman Catholic Church, was brought a step nearer realization at the third World Missionary Conference at Tambaram, southern suburb of Madras.

A Preparatory Committee is now at work in Geneva considering the constitution of the Council. Meanwhile points emerging from the conference here indicate that the Council will have permanent headquarters, that it will have a General Assembly meeting once in 10 years and a Central Committee of 50 or so delegates, chosen from each of the countries in which Christianity has taken root, meeting every two years.

It is not intended that the autonomy of the Churches in each of the various countries should be interfered with. Sixteen major issues confronting the world Christian community were discussed.

Lengthy Reports Prepared

A summarized report of the findings of the different sections is to be published early in the spring, similar to the volume of findings which followed the Jerusalem meeting and which sold by scores of thousands. Seven larger volumes are to follow.

These are to include: a volume on evangelism; a volume on the younger churches for distribution throughout the East, Africa, and Latin America; an account of economic and industrial conditions in their relation to the Church; the addresses delivered at the conference; the relation of the world mission of Christianity to international and inter-racial problems; a volume on the indigenous ministry, and perhaps most significant of all, a volume on Church and State which will review the now world-wide challenge to religious freedom. It is hoped to publish most of these during 1939.

Specific Charges Avoided

The delegates while expressing a general sympathy with all Christians who are today suffering from tyranny and oppression refrained from making specific charges because they felt that to do so would be to endanger the victims still further. On the other hand the conference was fully awake to the dangers of self-satisfied nationalism, which calls for man's absolute allegiance and challenges the supremacy of any other loyalty, including that to God. It was held that the other main challenge to Christianity were Communism and "scientific skepticism."

This third World Missionary Conference was remarkable for showing the spread of the influence of the Christian Church throughout the world. Never before had a Christian conference been held at which more than half the representatives came

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Spain Protests Board's Silence On Italy's Aid

Wants stand taken on the sale of destroyers and submarines to the Insurgent side.

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Spanish Embassy protested to the British Foreign Office today against the "deliberate silence" of the International Nonintervention Committee on the sale of Italian ships to the Spanish Insurgents.

The Spanish note quoted the statement of "Jane's Fighting Ships," standard work on the world's navies, that four destroyers and two submarines were sold by Italy to the Insurgents in 1937.

The note protested at the official silence on the matter, although, it said, "nothing can any longer cause surprise when it is a matter of seeing breaches of the nonintervention agreement accepted in silence."

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has rejected an international plan for feeding Spanish civilians.

He declared, however, that Britain would continue to assist unofficial organizations for relief of Spanish civilians. Mr. Chamberlain said other governments, "particularly" the United States, had been consulted on the international relief plan.

Frontier Kept Closed

PARIS, Jan. 19 (AP)—The French Government bowed yesterday to British insistence by agreeing to keep the Spanish frontier closed to aid for the hard-pressed defenders of Barcelona. Premier Daladier's Cabinet was said by informed sources to have decided to continue hands off Spain, rather than risk possible loss of Britain's support.

Members of the Chamber of Deputies sympathetic to Government Spain shouted today—mostly for the ears of Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet—that France must rush to the defense of Barcelona.

M. Bonnet himself sat for hours in the Chamber listening, apparently unmoved, to attacks on his "no-arms-for-Spain" policy.

His position was that, without Britain, France could not risk the international explosion that might be brought on by opening the border with Spain to shipment of war material.

Proud of Spain's Courage

GENEVA, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Spanish Government delegate, Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo, warned the Council that those who predict the end of Barcelona because of the current Insurgent offensive were "just as mistaken" as those who expected the fall of Madrid in 1936.

"Never before have I been more proud to represent the people of Spain fighting for their liberty, Senor del Vayo said in a speech blaming Italy and Germany for the bombing of civilian populations in Spain.

He said that, despite the fact that civilians in Government territory had been bombed, the Barcelona Government pledged itself not to send bombers across battle lines "to bomb Spaniards who are not responsible for German and Italian action."

American volunteers leave: Page 2.

New York's Mayor in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Peter Tague, Boston Postmaster. **F. H. La Guardia**, Mayor of New York. **Maurice Tobin**, Mayor of Boston.

Meet today in Parker House in Boston.

Relief Cost Is Denounced By N. Y. Mayor

Tells Boston New York monthly cost of $10,000,000 is fantastic—Backs continuing WPA.

Declaring relief expenditures in the United States are "fantastic . . . we can't keep it up," Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, of New York City, nevertheless told Boston business men today that the traditional American standard of living must be maintained for the unemployed as well as the employed.

The New York Executive, in addressing a luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the Chamber's headquarters, made a fervent plea for a continuance of WPA and other relief expenditures until economic conditions improve.

Just before appearing at the luncheon, he declined a plea from City Councillor Clement A. Norton to step into the fight over public taxi stands, adding that it is not necessary for the "greatest city in the world to defend itself against alleged remarks by a Boston taxicab proprietor."

For Farm Equality

At the luncheon, he also made two specific proposals to bring about improvement in business, agriculture and industry:

1. Establish farm parity with industry "by non-political efforts of the best minds in the country."

2. Labor must "settle its family row" so that employers can do business with a duly organized group of workers and not find some other group picketing their business.

The Mayor said that he is frequently criticized for going to Washington and asking for more relief money, as he did this week, but, he told the audience, he is requested to do so "by every Mayor in the United States." Mr. La Guardia is Chairman of the United States Conference of Mayors.

The New York Executive declared that 15 per cent of the families of the United States are still on relief. "In my city of New York, we spend $10,000,000 a month for relief, irrespective of WPA. Gentlemen, it's fantastic! We can't keep it up!"

Two Schools of Thought

There are two schools of thought on ways to solve the problem, Mr. LaGuardia said. One is that the Government should discontinue relief, forcing wages down. Then, business would pick up. The second is that the Government should preserve life and maintain our present standard of living.

The Mayor said he subscribed to the second theory, and warned the 600 Boston business men, who were packed into the auditorium, "If wages go down, there will be no market for the products of farm and industry. This will be the most disastrous thing that ever happened to business."

The Mayor said that if farm parity can be established and if the American farmer can receive a fair return on his produce, "we would then be able to create a market for our surplus products and at the same time create more production for our industrial centers."

"If every farmer could buy the shoes he needs, it would keep your mills going full time.

He said it is generally assumed the farmer has plenty to eat, but this is not the case. "If every farmer could provide the bare food for his family needs, we could use up what we call our surplus."

Peace for Labor

Turning to his recommendation that labor settle its family row, the Mayor added: "Labor and business must then sit down and work without interruption for at least three years."

Councillor Norton gave his invitation to the Mayor at the close of a breakfast given in Mr. La Guardia's honor by Mayor Tobin at the Parker House.

"Mr. Mayor," said Councillor Norton, "you are the Mayor of the greatest city in the world. You are a fighter for liberty, equality and good government. Here in Boston those for whom I speak are on the same side of the fence. We need your help to wipe out monopoly in the taxi business in Boston and your wonderful city of New York has been disparaged by our opponent. Won't you, please Mr. Mayor,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Burma Road: China's Avenue of Aid

Johnson tells Washington new highway is great success and nation's morale is high.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan 19—The White House and high officials of the State, War and Navy Departments know from first hand information for the first time today just how much aid it is possible to render China should the United States and other western nations decide on further efforts to balk Japan's attempts to conquer China.

This extremely valuable information came to them from Nelson T. Johnson, U. S. Ambassador to China, who reached here yesterday after emerging from the interior of China by way of the much-discussed new road from Chungking to British Burma. He is the first foreigner to come out of China over the new road. Army and Navy experts were hard at work this morning on the specific information he gave them computing from it how much in terms of military supplies that road could carry, and under what conditions.

They learned from Ambassador Johnson that it is a much better road than many skeptics have believed. It represents a remarkable achievement for China and gives them as of today a means of access to the outside world which is vital to continuation of their resistance.

Trip Took 12 Days

Ambassador Johnson traveled the whole 2,100 miles of the new road in his own car driven by his military attaché and accompanied by a single Chinese Government official in charge of the road who made his first inspection of it on the trip out with the American Ambassador. It took them 12 days to make the trip. They came straight through without a single mishap of any kind. There were long stretches where they had to carry reserves of gasoline, but there was no place where the highway was not open to transportation.

It is not a wide, hard highway such as are common in the United States. For the most part it is a narrow road suitable for only one lane of traffic. There are frequent wide places for traffic from opposite directions to pass. But it is a good surface which permits speeds of more than 50 miles per hour for anyone anxious to drive that fast.

Much of the road goes through rocky country. In those sections the road is surfaced with crushed stone providing a surface which is durable under all weather conditions. Other parts of the road go through clay country. There the road is surfaced with a mixture of clay and sand.

According to military engineers such a clay and sand mixture provides an adequate and satisfactory highway provided there is sufficient manpower available to fill in ruts and keep the surface smooth. There is no lack of manpower on the road.

Two Ferries on Route

All but two water crossings are bridged with stone. At those two crossings ferries are being used and presumably will continue to be used. According to army experts this is an impediment to the continuous flow of transportation over the road. But the ferries are quick and operate by action of the current. It is considered a disadvantage, but not a serious one.

The most remarkable thing about the road is the speed of construction. It has been built within eight months, and built entirely with primitive implements. There is no modern road building machinery whatever on it. The rollers, for example, were hewn out of neighboring rock by hand. The rock ballast was all cut and broken by hand. Where blasting was necessary it was done with black powder made by hand from native ingredients. Not even a shovel was imported from the outside world. In other words, with nothing more than bare hands and the arts known and practiced for a millennium the Chinese have created a 2,100-mile highway from their new capital to Burma which is ready now for caravans of trucks to keep open the channels of military supply that the war against the invader may go on.

Johnson Sees "Long War"

In the opinion of the Ambassador, who has been with the Chinese Government through its hegira from Nanking to Chungking, the war will go on for "a long, long time." He reports to his superiors here that the spirit of Chinese re-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 8)

Military Advances Reported by China

By the Associated Press

Shanghai, Jan. 19

Chinese reported the recapture of Siahsien, in the south central part of Shansi Province, the derailment of two Japanese military trains, and gains in advances against Anyi, Houma, and Kuwo.

Shansi Province, in North Central China, was invaded by the Japanese many months ago, but Chinese guerrillas remain active. The Chinese reported today that 1,800 Japanese had been killed in guerrilla attacks during the past two weeks along the Kiangsi, Hupeh, and Hunan Province borders.

Fortifying of Guam and guerrilla warfare in China: Page 5.

Stimson heads committee seeking curb on U. S. sale of war supplies to Japanese.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Formation of the American Committee for Nonparticipation in Japanese Aggression, to promote legislation to curb American sale of war supplies to Japan, With Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State as Honorary Chairman, was announced here today.

The committee will seek to block further sale of war material, including scrap iron, oil, steel and trucks to the Japanese, the announcement says. An appeal is being made by the Committee to 40,000 prominent citizens throughout the country for financial and moral support of its program.

"America is indignant at the aggressive war in China, with its cruelties to helpless civilians," the announcement declared, "but Americans through lack of knowledge or indifference, go on ignoring the fact that we are supplying the Japanese aggressors with the sinews of war . . . all more necessary to her than manufactured munitions.

Opposing Policies

"With one hand we supply the essential materials to the Japanese military machine, giving it mobility with trucks and fuel, allowing our scrap iron and machinery to be translated into death-dealing armaments. With our other hand we spend billions for armaments which will protect us against the mounting threat of aggressor nations. It does not make sense.

"President Roosevelt, addressing Congress, has forcibly stated the case for democracies. He points out that they 'cannot forever let pass without effective protest acts of aggression against sister nations—acts which automatically undermine all of us.' And he has pointed to methods not involving use of arms to fight aggression."

The committee, supported by the counsel of such students of foreign affairs as Mr. Stimson, A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard University; William Allen White, editor, and Robert E. Speer, Former President of the Federal Council of Churches, the announcement adds, "is organized to oppress aggression with these other peaceful methods."

"It proposes a program for informing the American public of the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Intimate Message from Washington

Children's Lobby to Get Federal Aid Is Proposed — Imagine Asking a Congressman, 'Please, Mister, Gimme a Nickel'

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—A situation has arisen in Washington, which is exasperating to many,—the public emphasis put on old-age pensions compared with the equally valid needs of dependent children. The indigent old people of America need federal aid and, to an increasing degree, are getting it, but what is often forgotten is that the dependent young people need assistance too.

This week's report of the Social Security Board and the President's accompanying recommendations would rectify the situation in part, but they do not explain the matter in detail. The fact is that the old people have the votes, the organization, the lobby; the children back home don't register, they don't vote, and their childish voices don't reach the capital. They have no representative to advocate a $200-a-month pension plan. And yet the need of the children is at least as pressing as that of the elders: payment to one is made as an obligation to the past, while payment to the other is an investment in the future.

That sounds compelling enough, but what are the facts? At present 1,768,000 are receiving federal old-age assistance in 51 states, territories, and possessions, while only 638,000 dependent children are getting such aid, in 42 states and territories. The Social Security Board thinks there are at least as many children in need of aid and eligible for it under the law as there are elderly indigent, but the ratio of those helped is about 1 to 3.

Here is another glaring discrepancy: the Government matches state money on a 50-50 basis under the Old-Age Pension Law, with the maximum federal contribution set at $15 a month. But for its "investment in the future" for the children, it will match only 33 cents against the state or local authority's 66 cents, and its maximum contribution to the first child of a dependent family, is only $6, and $4 for each successive child. One of the strongest recommendations made by the Security Board is to end this inequality, and put federal aid to children on a 50-50 basis.

They Lack a Lobby

The fact that children do not share equally with indigent aged is no criticism of the pensions to the aged: it is the responsibility of society to look out, as well as it can, for all the members of its household But the rub comes in that children are being neglected largely because they have no self-interested lobby within the halls of Congress; no "General Welfare Act" to dramatize their needs. They lag behind in a competition for relief of human misery. Last November, to take a specific month, total federal-state appropriations for old-age assistance was $34,110,866, against only $8,351,517 for dependent children. The average payment for the oldsters in the month was $19.29; for the child, only about $10.

Putting the whole thing in a sentence, about three times as many old people are now getting benefits as children, and as individuals each of them gets about twice as much, although the need of the on-coming generation is at least as great as for the out-going generation.

Partly this is due to historical reasons; mothers' pensions began around 1911, and when the depression showed the need for Federal social assistance most people assumed the children were taken care of. Actually only half the counties in America now have legal authority to apply such assistance. But another reason is political. Children don't vote. Obviously, what they need in Washington today is a vociferous lobby. One can fancy such a lobby: it would be the counterpart for children of what this correspondent sees every day for the pension groups.

"Please, Mister, Gimme a Nickel"

Here we should have youngsters of 9 or 10 instead of graybeards, buttonholing congressmen, pointing out that their hope of decent family life depends on Federal aid to help widowed mothers or relatives; testifying before committees that the Nation's hope of crime control rests in keeping ragged waifs and strays out of the gutters and in the schools; explaining in treble tones that money used now in keeping children fed, clothed and within a home will yield national dividends for years to come.

One could imagine this children's lobby taking dramatic form in a parade up Pennsylvania Avenue, and the emotional appeal of all those wan and ragged youngsters. They would range from infants in swaddling clothes to baffled boys and girls in their teens, driven from school by the necessities of mere existence, and learning at the start of their lives the bitter lesson of economic inequality.

There is every reason, save one, for giving the children the same aid as the aged. The Social Security Board has made its recommendations. Mr. Roosevelt backs them. One reason for fearing the recommendations may not be carried out: The children aren't registered—as the cynical politician says, "the kids can't vote." But these recommendations should be carried through. Child aid and old-age pensions ought to be equalized. The nation can't afford to neglect its future, while paying its obligations to the past.

Richard L. Strout.

House Spanks New England

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—A squabble with Vermont's Gov. George D. Aiken over states' rights, members of the House Appropriations Committee said today, was a spur to their "economy mindedness" in lopping $3,750,000 off President Roosevelt's recommendations for the first deficiency bill.

Of the total deduction from Mr. Roosevelt's request for $13,529,000, the Committee took away $2,200,000 which would have gone to Vermont and other New England States for repair of last September's hurricane damage.

Further, the Subcommittee inserted a requirement in the bill that the federal fund for such work be matched with state money. The full committee approved the smaller group's recommendation.

Governor Aiken has contended that the Federal Government was trying, under the Flood Control Act, to condemn and seize state property.

Committee members said they thought that if Governor Aiken was so insistent on protecting states' rights in connection with flood control, then Vermont and the other New England States ought to have the right to match federal money used to prevent fires and salvage timber in their woodlands.

In fact, some committeemen said the States probably should have the right to take care of the hurricane damage by themselves without any federal assistance.

The Committee added that there also was a need for reopening roads, restoring fire detection and communication facilities and supplying temporary essentials of fire prevention.

With reference to insect pests, the Committee said surveys indicated emergency outbreaks of Mormon crickets could be expected in 11 States during the 1939 crop year and of grasshoppers in 22 States.

The $2,000,000 which it approved for the purchase and transportation of bait, together with $700,000 left over from prior appropriations, the committee asserted, should "meet demands reasonably well," provided there is "a reasonable amount of local co-operation."

Ducks 'Thumb' Way South

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—It seems as reasonable as equipping a battleship with legs, but the fact remains they are jacking up ducks in Canada and putting wheels under them for the first motorized migration in history.

About 10,000 of the fowl, getting their signals crossed as a result of a prolonged, mild fall, are marooned without food or drink in the frozen prairie Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, and already a first batch of about 500 has been rescued and is en route by truck to the United States.

The predicament of the ducks, most of them Mallards, and steps being taken for their relief were explained by Thomas C. Main of Winnipeg, Manitoba, General Manager of Ducks Unlimited (Canada).

The parenthetical "Canada" designates the difference between Ducks Unlimited, the American organization, and the Canadian body formed as a dove-tailing unit.

"The draining of lakes and marshlands about 20 years ago during the wheat boom gradually drove the ducks farther and farther north into the waste country," Mr. Main explained.

"The past fall the weather was so mild many ducks remained up there so long they lost the urge to migrate. The rugged Canadian winter finally came, 56 below zero weather cutting off the water supply. We could feed them, but we couldn't form a bucket brigade to water them. The ducks scattered, but their sense of direction was gone. They went westward mostly.

The ducks are being trapped in wire cages and being taken southward toward Eastport, Idaho. They eventually will be set afloat in Lake Washington, Seattle, Wash., and probably given a compass for future reference.

In the Boston Section:

Governor Saltonstall's Public Works and welfare departments investigation still in air.

Aid for ex-prisoners sought by three organizations.

Arms race may cause Nazi economic collapse, Sir Arthur Willert tells women voters.

10,000,000-volt generator, New England-made, to show artificial lightning at New York World's Fair.

and News From All New England in the Second Section. Beginning on Page 9

Church Unity Brought Nearer At World Mission Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

from lands which receive missionaries.

The first World Conference of this kind was held in Edinburgh in 1910 and the second at Jerusalem in 1928. That the venue has steadily moved eastward is significant of something more important and far-reaching than a mere geographical shift. At Edinburgh, only 20 out of 1,200 delegates were from the Churches of Asia; at Jerusalem there was a large number of African and Asiatic Christians, and at Madras just over one half of the elected delegates were from the non-white peoples.

Mission Influence Waning

It was shown that while the influence of the foreign mission, though large, is steadily waning, that of the Church in each country is growing; and the ideal of a world Christian community with representatives of every nation and tongue is steadily and slowly coming nearer completion.

For nearly three weeks in December, 464 delegates from 64 countries met daily in groups or as a unit to discuss the interests of the Christian world. Their main objective was building up the Church in different lands. Many were bishops, ministers, and leaders in the work of the Church itself, but others came from various walks of life — educationists, statesmen, research students, and men of business.

More than one half of the members of the conference were members of the younger churches and about one third of the members were under 35. India had the largest delegation with some 60 members, closely followed by China and Japan. Britain sent 15 delegates and Germany, about which there was at one time some uncertainty, six.

Included in the United States delegation were Bishop Baker of San Francisco, Miss Ruth Seabury of Boston, and Dr. Leslie Moss, Secretary of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America.

Mott Continues As Chairman

English delegates included the Bishop of Winchester. Among the Germans was Dr. S. Knak, one of his country's greatest scholars. From China came Dr. Cheng Ching-yi, Moderator of the Church of Christ in China, and from Japan Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, famous economist and social reformer. Among the 12 delegates from Africa were the Bishop Akinyole of Nigeria and Gabriel Dennis, Finance Minister of the Republic of Liberia. Scotland sent Dr. George Macleod whose training school for clergy was recently opened in India.

The conference met under Dr. John R. Mott of the United States, President of the Council, who has taken the most prominent part in the activities of the organization since its foundation. India was no new country to him. He has paid several visits to it in the past and has a permanent link with it in his son-in-law, a High Court Judge in the Central Provinces.

Dr. Mott accepted the invitation to continue as chairman on condition that his tenure of office should not exceed three years and also that six Vice-Chairmen of the Council should be appointed with definite functions to perform in different parts of the world. Accordingly the following Vice-Chairmen were chosen: Dr. Wu, woman President of Ginling College and President of the National Christian Council of China; the Baroness van Boetezaeler van Dubbeldam of the Netherlands; Dr. Azariah, Bishop of Dornakal; Professor Westman of Sweden; Bishop Baker of the United States; and the Bishop of Winchester.

College Cancels Perkins Address

BEAVER FALLS, Pa. (AP)—A scheduled address by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to Geneva College students has been "indefinitely postponed" because of the labor situation in the Beaver Valley, the President, M. M. Pearce, said Jan. 18.

The Women's Student Association had invited Miss Perkins for the annual "Famous Women Night" next month. The late Amelia Earhart and Mrs. Martin Johnson, the explorer, had appeared in the past.

Asserting the college administration had found the labor situation "very difficult," Mr. Pearce said:

"If Miss Perkins were not particularly identified with a labor movement we would have been very glad to have had her. She is a very brilliant woman and identified with social work outside of her duties as Labor Secretary."

Geneva draws many of its students from Aliquippa and Ambridge, Committee for Industrial Organization strongholds, and from Beaver Falls where C. I. O. and American Federation of Labor Unions have clashed over bargaining rights.

Notified of the postponement, Miss Perkins wrote Maxine Rhodes, chairman of arrangements, that industrial tension would not have made a visit to the College "the least embarrassing to me."

The letter, published today in the student newspaper, the Cabinet, added:

"It may interest you to know that one of my specialties is relieving tension due to the fact that labor problems have arisen in an industrial community. I hold pretty moderate views on the subject, and when I have an opportunity to discuss them I find that I generally allay suspicion and even modify ill-will and dislike."

The association has not chosen another speaker.

Coal Firms Hit Keystone Pay Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A group of 43 authracite and two bituminous coal companies has asked the Pennsylvania State Supreme Court to declare the new Workmen's Compensation Act of 1937 and its amendment covering occupational diseases, unconstitutional.

Former Attorney General William A. Schnader, counsel for the companies, declared that the greatly increased cost imposed by the Act would force Pennsylvania's coal industry outside the compensation system, and raise bituminous insurance rates by 62½ per cent, and anthracite insurance rates by more than 100 per cent.

The companies contend that the laws are unconstitutional because they are mandatory, although purporting to be elective; and that they violate the due process clauses of the State and Federal Government.

The high court has taken the case under consideration.

IN NEW YORK YOU'LL LIKE
THE DIXIE HOTEL
250 WEST 43rd STREET
TIMES SQUARE, N.Y.C.
650 Rooms — Each with Private Bath, Shower, and Radio
DAILY RATES
$2.50 SINGLE
$3.50 DOUBLE

Lehman Protests Against Any Cut In WPA Benefits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today had joined voice with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and his Empire State colleagues of the United States Conference of Mayors in protest to Congress against any cut in the Federal work relief budget.

Addressing himself to the Appropriations Committee of the United States Senate, the Governor urged restoration of the $150,000,000 slashed in the House of Representatives from the $875,000,000 fund recommended by President Roosevelt for continuance of Works Progress Administration benefits. Any reduction that would require dropping of needy employable persons from the Federal Works Progress pay rolls more rapidly than they can be absorbed by industry, his message declares, would reflect in a greater burden on the State and its cities which it was "absolutely impossible for them to carry."

"Such a reduction would cause great suffering and misery," the Governor asserted. "The State of New York and all its cities have been, and are, doing their utmost to carry the cost of home relief for needy employables, even though the burden has been overwhelming. Any reduction . . . would inevitably mean a great increase in the number needing home relief."

The Governor sent telegrams of similar import to United States Senators Robert F. Wagner and James M. Mead last week, underlining a fiscal situation which finds relief financing the major problem on the New York legislative agenda this session. The State Government is besieged with pleas from the cities to increase State aid in this field, but its own finances are straitened as a result of a decline in State revenues.

James Roosevelt Joins Movie Board

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—James Roosevelt, son of the President became a member of the Board of Directors of United Artists Corporation Jan. 19. He succeeded James Mulvey who resigned. His fellow directors, all re-elected, are Mary Pickford, Dennis F. O'Brien, representing Douglas Fairbanks; Charles Schwartz, representing Charles Chaplin, and Emanuel Silverstone, representing Alexander Korda.

Increased activity at United Artists was indicated by announcement of Fairbanks' return to a production unit, Chaplin's preparation of "The Dictator" as a new comedy for himself, and Korda's intention to join the Hollywood Studio after completing two pictures in London. It was announced a new sales plan would give all united Artists producers, whether they be stockholders or independents, a reduction in distribution rates as the box office value of their pictures increased.

Speaking at a luncheon of executives of major film companies yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt said he owed "the duty and obligation of making sure that no one can honestly or honorably ever connect my association with you to the industry's troubles with the Federal Government."

Wage Act Violations Cited in New Jersey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—The New Jersey State Labor Department is keeping a close watch for violation of the Federal Wage and Hours Law, and already two court actions have been filed by Commissioner John J. Toohey, Jr., one against a department store owner; the second against a laundry concern.

In the department store action, the Labor Commissioner charges that during the week of Dec. 5 an employee was required to work 11 hours in one day, instead of the legal 10 hours, and that this employee, a woman, worked 46 hours in one week—10 hours more than the law allows. The action further charges that the shopkeeper permitted the employee to work seven days, instead of the legal six days. A second action against the same shopkeeper charges he failed to produce the time record of his women workers for inspection by the State Labor Department.

The laundry owners are charged with permitting a woman employee to start work at 6:24 o'clock in the morning of July 25 and another worker at the same hour on Aug. 8 in violation of the law which provides that women must not work between midnight and 7 o'clock in the morning.

Rosenwald Fund Expected To Last for 10 More Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Three-fourth of the original endowment of $20,000,000 in the Julius Rosenwald Fund has been disbursed, and the remainder will be spent for philanthropic purposes within the next decade, reports Edwin R. Embree, President of the Fund. This is in accord with the ideas of Julius Rosenwald, who wanted the money spent in a specified time.

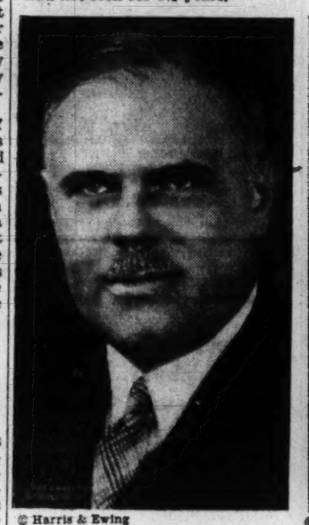
In the last two years, $1,500,000 was used. It went chiefly for improvement of rural education in the South through aid to schools and through scholarships.

Camera Views the News

Wide World

Reunited After International Complications

Brian Grover and his Russian wife, Ileana, are shown after they landed at Harwich, England. Mr. Grover was arrested in Russia for flying from Sweden without a permit in order to rejoin his wife, whom he had not seen for 4½ years.



© Harris & Ewing

Harry A. McBride

Soon to be Administrator of the National Gallery of Art, given to the nation by the late Andrew W. Mellon.

© Harris & Ewing

Capt. G. E. Textor

This Engineer Corps officer has been made executive assistant to Maj. B. M. Harloe, chief of the WPA engineering force.

Hungarian Visit to Berlin Concerns Relations to Axis

The News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 19—With the departure of Count Stefan Csaky, Hungarian Foreign Minister, after a two-day visit, a routine communiqué has been issued emphasizing the "complete agreement" between the Reich and Hungary on all matters of mutual interest.

Count Csaky's discussions did not include a visit with Reichsführer Hitler, but rather with the Deputy Leader of the National Socialist Party, Rudolf Hess. He also saw Field Marshall Hermann Göring and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, the latter accompanying him to the station on his departure for Budapest.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The intense diplomatic activity evident in Europe east of the Rhine in these days indicates the determination of the Third Reich to prepare the ground for future possible action in the Danube valley and in the region toward Russia.

The imposing list of statesmen who have met or will meet in the near future indicates the far-reaching nature of these conversations. They involve Germany and Italy, on the one hand, and Poland and the Danubian states on the other. They are intended to establish the new order in these regions and to clarify the attitude of Poland and the smaller east European states in case of a conflict between France and Italy.

Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, met Adolf Hitler at the beginning of the month; Count Stephen Csaky has come here to discuss Hungary's future relationship to the Berlin-Rome axis; Dr. Frantisek Chalkovsky, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, has also been here; and Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch has been visited by the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

Such meetings of leaders for foreign policy in these regions should clarify a situation which has been far from clear for some months past. In fact, these meetings have been made necessary by the general dissatisfaction over the settlement of the new Czechoslovak frontiers, particularly in Poland and Hungary, which had hoped for a common frontier through the absorption of Ruthenia.

Count Csaky indicated his attitude toward Germany soon after attaining office, in an article in the Pester Lloyd. Hungary, he wrote, had read the signs of the times, and he hinted even then that it would shortly accept the anti-Comintern Pact—a development since officially announced. Such a statement was undoubtedly based upon a realization of his country's political and economic dependence upon the Reich and the impossibility of obtaining help at present from any other quarters.

Looking further ahead it is also clear that Hungary is concerned about Germany's future activities in east and southeast Europe, because of their possible reactions upon Hungary itself. Whether such activities take the form of a move toward the Ukraine or down the Danube, Hungary will feel the result.

The way to the Ukraine is much easier across the Hungarian plains than through Poland or Czechoslovakia, and Hungary's position on the Danube holds the key to the Southeast. Thus if Budapest is not to resist this advance, it will probably desire compensation elsewhere, with Germany's aid. Remembering the slogan of "self-determination," which has benefited the Reich so handsomely during the past few months, what more natural than that Count Csaky should look for compensation in Transylvania, at the expense of Rumania which is hardly a German ally just now?

Polish Relations

Relations between Germany and Poland have not been too friendly since the Vienna Award. They deteriorated still further when the Reich supported the Ukrainian autonomy movement. This led to a formal Polish protest in the Wilhelmstrasse, and to a significant, if only temporary Polish rapprochement with Soviet Russia. How far this was offset by the Reich's prompt wooing of Poland with Mr. Beck's visit to Berchtesgaden is uncertain.

This is but one of the many questions between these two neighbor states which demand attention. Among the others may be mentioned their policy in the Baltic regions, particularly toward Lithuania, now that the Memel issue is ripe for solution; the future of Polish influence in Danzig; and the possibility of building an automobile road, similar to that now under construction in Czechoslovakia, across the so-called Polish Corridor, to join up Pomerania and East Prusia.

These problems are mainly the concern of these two states themselves. But Poland also plays an important role in Germany's international scheme of things, not only because of its position between the Reich and Soviet Russia, but also since it still has a treaty with France which might have great significance should Franco-Italian misunderstandings lead to an armed conflict, and the Reich decide to help its Mediterranean partner. Undoubtedly, Germany wishes to know where Poland stands in such an eventuality.

Italian Influence Receding

Count Ciano's recent visit to Budapest and his current meeting in Yugoslava indicate Italian interest in these East European developments. In fact, there can be little doubt that but for Italian support, Hungary and Poland would long ago have had to submit quietly to all Germany's demands. That support has grown less and less important from month to month, as Italian influence has receded before that of Germany, with the annexation of Austria and the break-up of Czechoslovakia. There is even some evidence of Italian activity in the name of the Rome-Berlin axis.

The Central Europe of the Italo-Austro-Hungarian protocols now seems a thing of long ago, and it is clear that the recent and coming conversations are fundamentally important because they will really determine Italy's future position north of the Alps. The old assumption was that Germany was to be the great continental land power and Italy should find room for imperial expansion along the Mediterranean.

Buying Dollar: Only 45c Found Paid for Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Consumers pay less than 45 cents of each dollar they spend for the services of producers of goods and more than 55 cents for distributive services, according to Dr. J. Frederic Dewhurst, economist of the Twentieth Century Fund.

The demand for costly personal service by the buying public is partially responsible, he told the Retail Forum of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce recently, for distribution costs, which totaled more than $35,000,000,000 in 1939.

Included among these costs Dr. Dewhurst listed the privilege of selecting from a variety of goods, charge accounts, credit buying, immediacy—whereby the buyer wants his needs filled at once—convenience, where the buyer can go to the corner to buy; delivery and returned goods services.

"The distributor is not entirely blameless," he said, "because he has educated the consumer to expect too much personal service. Education would make the public less inclined to impose this burden.

"Adoption of improved and more economical methods, elimination of unprofitable lines of goods or methods of operation, and the development of comprehensive and adequate cost accounting systems are ways to reduce the costs of distribution.

"If profiteering was largely responsible for the costs, our research staff wanted to find it out. As nearly as we could discover, retail distributors' profits amounted to about $400,000,000 in 1938 on total sales of $49,000,000,000 or less than 1 per cent on sales, or about 3 per cent of the total cost of retail distribution. It is safe to conclude that if distribution costs too much, it is not because of excessive profits."

Free Legal Advice For Needy Planned In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—A plan of the Saskatchewan Bar Association to provide legal assistance to indigent persons in the Province nears fruition with the announcement that a set of rules governing such assistance has been approved by the judges of the Saskatchewan Court of King's Bench, main trial division of Saskatchewan Courts.

The plan, first broached by Stuart D. Thom, young Regina barrister, has been under consideration by various bar representatives and considerable study has been given to similar plans in other Canadian cities, in the United States, and in Great Britain.

These rules, as approved by the Judges, is considered a major step toward the operation of the plan, but they must win the consideration and approval of committees of the Bar Association before the plan becomes available to the public.

Among the rules is the regulation that an indigent person must first obtain a certificate from the Law Society of Saskatchewan certifying that he is in needy circumstances, that he has reasonable grounds for taking or defending an action, and has proper grounds for believing that he may benefit from any judgment or order made in the proceedings.

Paris and Cologne Stage Air Defense

PARIS (AP)—More than 1,700 "wounded" civilians in three Paris districts were "evacuated" successfully Jan. 18 during an air raid defense drill staged by national and municipal authorities.

Firemen played the roles of "wounded" in aerial "bombardments" from planes which were supposed to have dropped incendiary and explosive bombs.

Special trains left at intervals from Austerlitz Station carrying the "injured" to hospitals away from the Paris region.

COLOGNE, Germany (AP) — Residents of this Rhineland City began Jan. 18 the longest blackout they have experienced as drill for protection against air raids.

For three nights there will be no street light or illuminated signs. Windows must be heavily shaded. Traffic will continue, however, with vehicle lights dimmed and street cars blue-lighted.

Similar blackouts are in progress or preparation in other German cities.

Robert Frost Awarded Institute Gold Medal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The name of Robert Frost, poet, of Amherst, Mass., on Jan. 19 was added to those of James Whitcomb Riley and Edward Arlington Robinson as recipients of the gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. The medal was bestowed upon Mr. Frost by Walter Damrosch, President of the Institute, at the annual dinner of the body here Jan. 18.

An award of $1,000 from the Russell Loines Fund was made to Miss Joy Davidmann for her "Letter to a Comrade," a book published by the Yale University Press recently. Loines prizes are granted to promising young poets.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Mrs. Roosevelt Warns Women Democracy Must Be Guarded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs were warned by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at their annual board meeting that freedom of the press, security for youth, community responsibility for the underprivileged and academic freedom are fields in which vigilance of the individual citizen must be increased if democracy is to survive.

Illustrating the problems with incidents brought to her attention in her wide travels and extensive mails, the President's wife told the club leaders, "it all boils down to whether we care enough for democracy to keep it."

Pleading for greater local responsibility in caring for the needy, Mrs. Roosevelt told the women, "I'm not anxious to see all of this burden rest on the shoulders of Government, but so often the individual won't do and the Government has to."

Regrets Welfare Changes

Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, President of the General Federation and former health worker in Portland, Ore., has, in various speeches since taking office last summer, expressed regret at the dissolution of private welfare organizations in the last few years. The keynote she has chosen for her three-year administration is "adjusting democracy for human welfare."

Mrs. Roosevelt brought a report from a youth organization that the number of migratory youth is increasing again adding, "apparently the Government is not going to be able to do more for them."

Earlier in the day Mrs. Roosevelt had received Federation board members at tea at the White House and had chatted with many of them individually regarding problems in their home states.

Increased interest and responsibility among women in national and international matters was reported to the Board meeting by Mrs. Gustav Ketterer, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Federation's Department of Legislation. "I find," she said, "that the male members of the family are often strongly influenced by the findings and opinions of the women of the household."

Legislative Aims

Present legislative aims of the Federation include tax revision to "obviate pyramiding of debt services and correct the system of hidden taxes," uniform state narcotic control, economic sanctions against treaty violators, continuation of the Hull Reciprocal Trade Treaties; control of syphilis; uniform marriage and divorce rules; strengthening of regulation of pistols, revolvers and gas guns; and fuller informative labeling of consumers goods.

A plea for suffrage in the District of Columbia was made by Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas. "Here and now, at a time when orderly representative government is being challenged in many parts of the world, it is a dangerous, deadly, bad example to maintain at the heart of this great democratic republic complete despotism," the Senator declared.

Widespread co-operation in two Federation art projects—a "treasure hunt" for old plays, folk music and square dances and its penny art fund for purchasing pictures was reported by Mr. Carl L. Schrader, of Boston, chairman of the Department of Fine Arts.

American Volunteers Leave

BARCELONA, Jan. 19 (AP)—Eighty-eight Americans, former members of the International Brigades, arrived in Barcelona from the Valencia area today with the expectation of being evacuated to France shortly.

This will virtually complete the withdrawal of all United States fighters from Spain.

Consular authorities estimate that 150 Americans still are in the Catalonia area, but they include many Latin Americans and some businessmen and newspaper correspondents.

The United States Consulate, manned by Vice Consuls Douglas Flood and John Jernegan, was expected to remain in Barcelona indefinitely.

The Embassy has been in the little town of Llavaneras, about 20 miles north of Barcelona on the coast, since last spring.

It is manned by Walter D. Thurston, Chargé d'Affaires. Four United States warships are now near in the Mediterranean and are believed to be ready to stand by if necessary.

Returning with the United States volunteers were 125 Canadians.

Premier Juan Negrin bade a personal farewell to a total of 3,000 members of the International Brigade, constituting the last group from the Valencia area, and promised them the Government would "continue the same resistance as before."

"Rest assured we will not be beaten," the Premier said urging the brigade members to return to their own countries and tell of the Spanish war which he said "concerns not only Spain but the rest of the world."

The Brigade members reached Barcelona from Valencia on two freighters which were escorted by planes, submarines and warships.

King Would Quit Recognizing Reich

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Senator William H. King, Utah Democrat, was pledged Jan. 19 to support a measure to sever diplomatic relations with the Nazi Government, which he said was "condemned as an international criminal" because of anti-Semitic policies.

"The American Government," he told the 36th biennial council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations at its banquet, "should have no relations such as exist between civilized nations with the German Government if these persecutions of Jews persist.

"Speaking for myself, I personally will support a measure for non-intercourse with Germany."

Former President Hoover, in a message to the Council, also voiced indignation of minority persecutions. His message read in part:

"I would like to be numbered among those who express to your conference the sympathy and interest which all decent Americans hold in the problem with which you are confronted at the present time.

"It remains to those who steadfastly hold to religious and political ideals to join in every relief that can be extended. In the meantime it is the duty of all of us to show the indignation of all right-thinking people, for in that expression we contribute to hold fast to those standards from which the world must have its ultimate redemption."

Future for Cotton Seen in New Uses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton Textile Institute, Inc., said in an address here that the possibility of putting cotton to new uses was a saving factor in the future of that commodity.

Dr. Murchison declared there was a "changed emphasis" now in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which, he said, was "more concerned with cotton consumption."

He mentioned some methods for diverting the present cotton surplus which he said were not now being used. Among them were the development of standard building materials and greater use of cotton for home consumption, such as in mattresses, sheets, and pillow cases.

The speaker said he had learned that the Government was contemplating selling huge quantities of cotton at greatly reduced prices for the manufacture of domestic items.

Resort Clothes Make News
Even for Stay-at-Homes

Cruise and resort fashions worn by fortunate travelers establish the style we'll all be following through the summer. The woman who sees these new southern clothes at the smart shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor has a good basis for planning an unusually successful wardrobe for months to come.

Lessons for . . . growing feet!
Each Pediforme, fashioned for the junior foot, teaches balance and posture . . . most economically. Check details of this boys and girls brogue, at $5.50 to $6.25, exhibiting top breeding and durability. The all-family range, from infants $2.25 shoes, saves feet and budget. Heel, vamp, and toe fitting—right and left foot fitting.
Pediforme
An A Class group of Junior Pediformes for sports, dormitory and evening.
Manhattan, 36 West 36th St. • Brooklyn • Flatbush • Fordham New Rochelle • East Orange • Hempstead

Chandler & Co.
Tremont and West Streets
Boston

We SUIT Juniors in Fine Men's Wear Fabrics
16.95
• A new Swing to the Skirts
• English drape Jackets with Link Buttons
• Triple Stripe in Stone Blue, Navy, Black
• Man-tailored for Perfect Fit
Sizes 11 to 17
FIFTH FLOOR

EMINENCE

You'll find The Taft's the top in convenience, service, comfort and real economy!
2000 ROOMS WITH BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50
HOTEL TAFT
Alfred Lewis, Mgr.
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK
• AT RADIO CITY •

Fund Established by Czechs To Send Refugees to Canada

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Czechoslovak National Bank has set up a fund of £500,000 to enable 5,000 Jewish refugees to proceed to Canada.

Previously the Czechoslovak Government had granted a similar amount for emigrating 2,500 Jewish refugees to various countries.

The total of £1,000,000 is to be met out of a loan granted Czechoslovakia by Britain for rehabilitation.

Plan Surprise to Canada

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Government was without information Jan. 18 on the move of the Czechoslovakian National Bank reported in a Prague dispatch in setting up a fund of approximately $2,335,000 to enable 5,000 Jewish refugees to come to Canada.

Resources Minister T. A. Crerar, under whose jurisdiction immigration falls, said the dispatch from Prague was the first word he had had of any such project and declined comment.

Attitude of the Government has been that all such mass immigration matters must come before the Cabinet and any announcements made will be in the House of Commons.

Canada Urged to Aid

OTTAWA (CP)—A plea for the admission of a reasonable number of persecuted European Refugees to Canada and a protest against the dissemination of Nazi-inspired anti-Semetic propaganda in this country were voiced in the House of Commons Jan. 18 by M. J. Coldwell, Saskatchewan Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Member.

Canada could not open its doors to all who sought admission in the present state of unemployment and agricultural depression, he declared but Canadian people were warm-hearted and had an opportunity to show their humanitarianism.

"We are urging," he said, "that the Prime Minister take the House into his confidence and say whether this country will receive—not a large influx, unregulated, of the victims, because there are 1,500,000 of them—but that we in this country in common with other democratic peoples will take our fair quota of those who are suffering from terror in Central Europe."

Refugees Australia-Bound

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, (CP)—Another group of Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria sailed Jan. 18 on the steamship Aorangi to make new homes in Australia.

The 120 refugees were brought across Canada in five special railway cars and boarded the ship shortly after the train's arrival.

Anti-Semitism in Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Since the partition of Czechoslovakia, the German press has reported with satisfaction the spread of anti-Semitism in Czechoslovakia, in Yugoslavia, and in other Balkan countries. The National Socialists are not only willing but eager to accept credit for anti-Semitism wherever it appears. They picture Germany as the "fatherland" of anti-Semitism, just as Russian Communists picture Russia as the fatherland of world Communist revolution.

The Frankfurter Zeitung praised the Slovak autonomous government for acting immediately after its formation to eliminate Jewish influences from economic and commerical life. The official Völkische Beobachter observed approvingly that a "complete change is occurring in the attitude of the Czech people toward the Jews."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung reported that Czech young people, especially, had begun to insist that Prague should no longer remain "an asylum for all sorts of Jewish-Bolshevist elements."

Archaeology Finds a Trail Through the Forests of Yucatan

Carnegie Institution of Washington

Inscribed Stone
One of six found on the causeway near Coba. They may have been distance markers. Probable dates on them are too weathered to be deciphered.

Wall of Mayan Causeway
Side view of road at point of its greatest height, about eight feet. Mayan highways were raised above the general level of the land through their entire length.

Wilderness and Tools Which Shaped It
Top: Chain of freshwater lakes near Coba, Yucatan. In the center may be seen traces of two of the 16 important roads linking Mayan villages. Bottom: "First" American road roller, found on the ancient causeway where it was abandoned centuries ago. It originally was one piece of limestone 13 feet long and 2¼ feet in diameter, weighing about five tons.

62-Mile 'Great White Way' Of Ancient Mayans Uncovered

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MERIDA, Yucatan—A "sacbe" or Great White Way 62 miles long, between the ancient Mayan cities of Yaxuna and Coba, has been uncovered and explored for its full length by an expedition sponsored by archaeologists of the Carnegie Institution of Washington stationed at Chichen Itza, the "city of the sacred well."

Heading the expedition which was made up of natives, was Alfonso Villa, a young Yucatecan schoolmaster who had been assisting Prof. Robert Redfield of Chicago University in his study of the life of Chan Kom, a modern though isolated Yucatecan village. Dr. Sylvanus G. Morley in charge of the Institution field staff commissioned Mr. Villa to select 12 Mayan Indians to accompany him, to equip a pack train with supplies and water receptacles, to enter the road at Yaxuna and to follow it wherever it led, making a survey as he went. It required three weeks to cover the distance one way.

One of the momentous discoveries en route was the first American road roller, found about 22 miles out of Yaxuna—lying on top of the causeway toward one side, in all probability just where it had been left by the builders centuries before. According to Mr. Villa and the photographs he brought back, sun and wind and weather have treated it badly, for the shaft is broken in two nearly midway of its length and segments of considerable size have flaked off. But enough remained to satisfy the archaeologists that it had been quarried and given cylindrical shape for that special purpose. Its weight must have been more than five tons originally.

Center of Network

Coba 1,000 years ago must have been a Mayan city of consequence as the abundance of archaeological evidence shows. Now long abandoned it lies about 65 miles east by south of Chichen Itza, the center of a vast network of great causeways or roads cutting through territory dotted with small freshwater lakes. The region is difficult to traverse and has no permanent population. A few chicle gatherers tap the sapodilla trees during the rainy season and these occupy only temporary camps.

These ancient roads were truly engineering marvels. Constructing them the builders began by digging down to hardpan, erecting retaining walls on either side to the height to which they desired to bring the road.

These walls were made of large, roughly faced limestone set in mortar. Into the space between the walls a layer of heavy boulders, some two or three feet long and weighing hundreds of pounds, were carefully laid and the spaces between chinked with smaller stones, fitted and hammered into position. Then came successively smaller boulders and stones quite as carefully placed, until the road had been brought to proper height, whereupon a layer of rock broken into much finer pieces was added. After this was hammered or rolled into a hard level surface, a final coating of mortar cement was applied.

Literally "White Road"

The modern Indian name for the ancient stone roads of Yucatan is "sacbe," plural, "sacbeob," which means literally, "White Road." The name is highly applicable because the surfacing coat was made of lime mixed with finely sifted white earth which originally must have given the roads a dazzling appearance.

Why the roads were built is a great mystery. The Mayas had no beasts of burden as had the Inca of Peru; nor wheeled vehicles as had the Romans, greatest road builders of ancient times, yet in durability, in evidence of careful workmanship and in the expenditure of labor in construction and upkeep, the roads of Mayaland compare favorably with those of both the others.

"Apparently," Dr. Morley told The Christian Science Monitor, "the highways were built for travelers afoot and for men bearing palanquins and burdens on their backs. If so, and if these 16 known roads were utilized to capacity, as indications show, what an amazing picture of the activity of that day and region the imagination presents. Four files of men with their loads could easily pass, so wide were the roads, two lines traveling one direction and two the other.

Community Action

"Road building calls for organized community action of a relatively high order. Savage men build no roads nor have they any need for them. The magnificent causeways of Coba testify eloquently to the fact that the Mayas of that region, in possessing the capacity to plan and execute community projects calling for so great a degree of organizing ability, had come a long way along the path of civilization. They also indicate that Coba, the focal point of all these great roads, must have wielded a powerful influence in all matters touching the affairs of the people throughout a great area roundabout.

"It is strange, as well as disquieting, that a people as numerous and as virile as the Coba region contained, could disappear; that their farms, their homes, their villages and cities, their temples and their great causeways, could be swallowed up by the jungle and their very existence even, could be so nearly forgotten."

Police Ax Swings in New War On Los Angeles Underworld

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Chief D. A. Davidson of the Police Department has revived the Crusaders' use of the common ax and sledge hammer in his drive to control the underworld here, under mandate of the electorate for municipal reform. Similar to the decision of Illinois' State Attorney in Chicago, the dramatic crusade here has already had what Chief Davidson believes to be discouraging effects on the operation and future of book-making, gambling, and other forms of vice.

Several raids have been publicized graphically in the press to show how literally the invigorated police department has taken its orders from the people who recalled their mayor last September on charges of pay-off for protected vice.

Chief Davidson bases his action on the widespread impression that hardy operators of underworld or "half world" establishments, despite the recall of the mayor and the retirement of Chief Davidson's predecessor under fire, do not believe the reformers mean business.

Vice Takes Recess

There was a "recess" in vice during the recall campaign; then the new mayor, Fletcher Bowron, busy in his overhaul of the key commissions, removed much of the spotlight from the issue in this half-darkness, the resorts opened wide again; and then the new chief, on a temporary appointment, pending civil-service selection, renewed the attack by ordering his men to "come in swinging."

What has delayed the reform, Chief Davidson claims, is the ease with which the arrested persons put up bail or pay fines; in many cases book-making, for instance, has gone along uninterrupted, inasmuch as an assistant can run the establishment while the defendants appear for arraignment, bail, trial, or sentence.

Now the police are breaking up the furnishings so that at least the bookies and other gamblers will be inconvenienced to the extent of financing and furnishing other quarters with the necessary gaming tables, telephones, and other installations.

Cites Action in Chicago

Chief Davidson points to the similar course taken by State Attorney Thomas J. Courtney in Chicago, who found that practically all his arrests were nullified by court dismissals for alleged lack of evidence; the dismissals, acting in favor of the gamblers, crimped the effectiveness of the drive to clean-up Chicago; Mr. Courtney finally decided that since gambling paraphernalia is subject to confiscation, he could minimize vice by destroying the furnishings without incurring liability for property damage.

The other two main law enforcement agencies in this area are the County's Sheriff and District Attorney offices. Chief Davidson says: "I'm getting all the co-operation from them that I could ask for," refusing comment upon the charges (being investigated by the Grand Jury) that in the past there has been criminal laxity in the operation of these two arms.

Another major step taken by the new chief of police is the elimination of all special squads which by their nature had incurred objection as tools for discrimination. The City is now policed through 12 formal divisions, with each division commander responsible for the normal routine in his territory, calling for aid only in emergencies.

Evils of Old System

In the past, the Chief's office directly handled the secret-service or spy squad, the red squad, and the vice squad, among others, all disbanded in favor of divisional responsibility. It was the spy squad whose two leaders have been convicted of near-assassination; the red squad whose activity in labor disputes was declared as discriminating against organized labor; and the vice squad whose exclusive job of investigating all vice charges invited the criticism that establishments were protected from raids if they paid-off properly.

Other reforms in the department, which Chief Davidson says have restored morale among the 2,100 who make up the "force," have been the elimination of "gravy assignments," and the revival of merit appointments.

Summing up his purpose, Chief Davidson says:

"I don't pretend to eliminate vice any more than I can pretend to eliminate all crime. But we are out to make it tough for anyone who thinks he can violate the law by operating bookie joints, houses of prostitution, marble machines, or gambling dens."

American No. 1? 'Ad' Men Vote Hull

CHICAGO (AP)—In the opinion of the Chicago Federated Advertising Club, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was the outstanding American in 1938.

Club members voted him first place in recognition of his efforts to improve Pan-American relations and for negotiating trade treaties.

The Club put President Roosevelt sixth on the list.

In addition to Secretary Hull, 10 other Americans were chosen, in the following order:

Thomas E. Dewey, New York prosecutor.

Douglas "Wrong Way" Corrigan, aviator.

Howard Hughes, aviator.

Representative Martin Dies of Texas.

President Roosevelt.

Donald Budge, tennis star.

Walt Disney, movie cartoon animator.

Orson Welles, actor and producer, and Vice-President Garner.

Johnny Vandermeer, Cincinnati baseball pitcher.

Canadian Game Returning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Northwestern Canada, once home of countless wild animal species, is experiencing a return in numbers of most of these species through the conservation work of its national park wardens.

This information, contained in a recent report of Dr. R. M. Anderson, biologist of the Museum of Canada, was the result of an extensive investigation which he conducted last summer at Waterton Lakes, Banff, and Jasper National Park.

Describing the system by which park wardens provide rigid protection for wild life, Dr. Anderson attributed the decided increasing numbers of wild creatures to organization, and thorough operating of the game patrol.

The enforcement of absolute game protection over such large areas has been achieved by the development of a system of patrolling by a staff of wardens assigned to different districts. Warden's cabins are situated at strategic points and are linked up by telephone, while travel and communication are facilitated by an extensive system of park trails.

Wardens act as field observers in determining the fluctuations of wild life and upon them also centers the control of preying animals, Dr. Anderson explains.

Basing his information on park records and consultations with wardens and other authorities on local conditions, Dr. Anderson's report, published in a Department of Mines and Resources bulletin, declares that destruction of game by predatory animals is not excessive. Cougars have vanished from Waterton Lakes region, and are scarce in Banff and Jasper Parks due to control measures. Black bears are common, but are kept harmless. Grizzly bears are seen in Banff and Jasper, but are disposed of when they show mischievous tendencies. Coyotes are reported to be decreasing in all three parks.

Larger Preserves Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Extension of a game preserve on the banks of the North and South Saskatchewan Rivers is being urged upon the Provincial Government of Saskatchewan. The present game preserve extends back only 200 yards on each bank of the rivers but it is now proposed to make the preserve extend back for two miles on each bank.

The request for extension is based upon reports that the present 200-yard strip is insufficient to protect wild game rising off the river.

Because the river banks are so high and steep in many places, game birds are unable to gain enough altitude to be out of range before they are outside of the protected area.

Also being urged is a Dominion—provincial investigation of possible conservation work in Saskatchewan aimed at bolstering the fish, game, and fur resources.

In fish conservation work, the Province has 18,000,000 whitefish eggs in a fish hatchery, which it plans to distribute for the re-stocking of Saskatchewan lakes, likely in May.

Of All Things . . . !

'Police Cows'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Australia — "Police cows" might be the appellation for a local farmer's stock who recently assisted police in recapturing Ronald Auburn Chapman, an escaped convict from Rockhampton jail.

The cows were found grouped about a log, and staring at it in such a fashion as aroused the suspicion of a passing constable. Investigation revealed that Chapman was hidden inside the log.

A Ride for Mr. Burns

KEARNY, N. J. (AP)—At J. P. Morgan's insistence, an armored car will be used to transport a Robert Burns first edition borrowed from his New York Library for exhibit here.

The valuable book will be displayed Jan. 22 at a celebration of the Scottish Bard's 180th birthday anniversary in Copestone Masonic Temple.

The Rev. Richard D. Jones, who will conduct the program, said the New York financier paid $11,000 for the volume and specified it be carried in an armored car and kept overnight in the police headquarters safe.

Found: An Abyss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy — An abyss which is said to rank as second deepest in the world has been discovered by the Triestine Speleological Commission of the Italian Alpine Club on the lofty plateau of the Bainsizza in northeastern Italy. The abyss reaches to a depth of 286 meters (about 953 feet), which is not far short of the 1,054 feet 4 inches of the Revel abyss on the Alps—reputedly the deepest known.

The newly-discovered abyss was found at a height of about 3,173 feet in a funnel-shaped rock hollow. Its discovery is expected to provide an opportunity for studying the subterranean world and thermic phenomena.

Geezer Costs Spurt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The geezer, familiar copper accoutrement to the Londoner's bath, will soon cost more to operate.

For the price of gas in Central London is going up, and as the geezer depends upon gas for its thermal energy, the cost of the geezer will also rise. The price jump, announced recently by the Gas, Light & Coke Company, will be from 9d. to 9¾d. per therm, commencing March 1, and will affect most of Central London.

The change in price, it is said, will amount to about 3d. additional expense for the ordinary customer, and about 1½d. a week for the "slot meter" consumer. The price rise is said to be due to commensurate increases in the cost of coal.

Too Many Statues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Statues of historic personalities, which grow almost as thick as mushrooms in the towns of old England, are becoming an increasing source of embarrassment to urban authorities.

Manchester is one of the latest cities to question the wisdom of allowing Queen Victoria, Gladstone, the Duke of Wellington, and James Watt to occupy valuable space in congested traffic areas. Even less excuse is found for statues of such men as John Dalton, Oliver Heywood, Bishop Fraser, who were all connected with Manchester but in whom, it is claimed, the ordinary public no longer has any great interest.

So Manchester plans to remove ten statues from Albert Square and Piccadilly to more suitable sites, such as the public parks.

FSA Studies Cropper Plight

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 19 (AP)—R. C. Smith, Regional Director of the Farm Security Administration, described on Jan. 17 the New Madrid, Mo., sharecroppers' demonstration, as an attempt to dramatize a condition brought on by indications of a change in farming methods in southeast Missouri.

Mr. Smith said he investigated the demonstration in which sharecropper families camped along the roadside near New Madrid in a demand for better living conditions.

"Indications point to a change in the system down there," Mr. Smith said. "After questioning these people, we found, with the exception of three or four families, the approximately 300 families involved were residents of the area. We found the number of sharecroppers had been cut down for the last two years. They became farm laborers."

The Director said offices of the FSA, established in every county in southern Missouri, had been swamped with requests for assistance for several days preceding the demonstration.

"One county office received 1,500 applications," he said.

Mr. Smith said his investigation showed the demonstration was well organized.

"We are working," he said, "in cooperation with relief agencies of the State of Missouri and are extending direct relief to a few families which reported they had no home to which to return. We are also making every effort to aid these people to become tenant farmers where land can be rented."

He added the FSA had not been authorized to move any persons out of the area into other farming country.

Alien Smuggling: Three Arraigned

NEW YORK (AP)—A Federal investigation into a smuggling ring suspected of passing thousands of aliens over the Canadian border into this country was disclosed Jan. 18 with the arraignment of a Canadian man in Brooklyn.

Held on Ellis Island since his arrest Friday, Spyros Cyrcos of Montreal was charged with smuggling and transporting aliens and conspiracy. Ed and Hugh Cushman, brothers, were arraigned in Malone, N. Y., on similar charges.

Assistant U. S. Attorney James G. Scileppi has been investigating alien-smuggling since last November, when a wandering Greek immigrant, picked up by police without entry papers, reportedly told Federal agents he entered this country from Canada through arrangements made by his family with a New York gang.

Key to City? Baltimore Buys Them by the Gross

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The City Board of Estimates has authorized the purchase of one gross of keys to the city for presentation to visiting dignitaries. The cost—$72.

For Rich Brown Gravy make yours with GRAVY MASTER
A PURE VEGETABLE CONCENTRATE

Sale
Shoes for the Entire Family
Kramers
2570 and 2203 Broadway, New York City
575 Main Stret, New Rochelle, N. Y.
245 Greenwich Avenue, Greenwich, Conn.

THE HISTORIC CHARM OF BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
For gentle folk who appreciate quiet surroundings at reasonable rates.
from $2.00 Daily
from $9.00 Weekly
SUITES AVAILABLE
Roof Garden. Solarium. Use of Swimming Pool Without Charge. 15 Minutes to Times Sq. Take West Side I. R. T. to Clark Street.
NEW 600 ROOM CLUB HOTEL FOR THE DISCRIMINATING
HOTEL PIERREPONT
PIERREPONT AT HICKS STREET
BROOKLYN, N.Y. MAin 4-5500

Everybody loves HARTLEY'S IMPORTED ORANGE MARMALADE on toast
25¢ AT LEADING GROCERS
R. U. Delaponha & Co., Inc. 57 Laight St., New York

FOR GUESTS WHO LIKE QUIET COMFORT – COURTESY – CONVENIENCE – ECONOMY
NEW YORK CITY HOTELS
THE WENTWORTH 59 West 46th Street
THE WINTHROP 119 East 47th Street
PARK CRESCENT 87th Street & Riverside Drive
THE BRITTANY 55 East 10th Street
THE WYNDHAM 42 West 58th Street
THE WEBSTER 40 West 45th Street
ROGER SMITH HOTELS
IN OTHER CITIES STOP AT THE ROGER SMITH HOTEL in
WASHINGTON D.C.
WHITE PLAINS N.Y.
STAMFORD CONN.
HOLYOKE MASS.
NEW BRUNSWICK N.J.
SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50
DOUBLE ROOMS from $4.50
LUNCHEON from 50c—DINNER from 75c
RESERVATION OFFICE—151 EAST 50th STREET—NEW YORK

ALL THE PRODUCTS OF
Charles & Co. NEW YORK
INCLUDING
★ Bon Voyage Fruit Baskets
★ Bon Voyage Canned Goods
★ Mission Garden Products
★ Abbey Garden Products
ARE NOW ON SALE AT ALL
GRISTEDE BROS., Inc.
Superior Food Stores
Fine Foods by GRISTEDE
CONSULT PHONE BOOK FOR NEAREST STORE IN NEW YORK, WESTCHESTER OR CONNECTICUT

"A New Way to Lace Shoes"
Amazing New Comfort and Convenience
FLEX-O-LACE
presents
a new principle of lacing shoes—a single elastic lace anchored in bottom eyelet of shoe and held permanently by an adjustable fastener in the top eyelet.
No more lacing or unlacing. No bows to tie, no bows to come untied, and once laced are laced permanently. Shoes slip on and off like bedroom slippers.
Flex-O-Lace gives added comfort, convenience and streamline smartness. At leading department stores or send 25c for the Flat lace—15c for the Round. Specify Black, Brown or White.
Address FLEX-O-LACE, Inc., 307 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Dept. 32.

Santa Fe
for Grand Canyon
on your way to or from California
● An economical and delightful way to enjoy indescribable Grand Canyon on your California trip via Santa Fe—only railroad entering the Park—is on one of the year-round 1-to-3-day Grand Canyon All-Expense Tours, which can be purchased with your railroad ticket.
These tours, with varied itineraries, and meals and accommodations at famous El Tovar Hotel, are arranged to suit individual tastes and budgets. They include everything from motor drives along the rim, to breath-taking saddle trips to Phantom Ranch, a vertical mile deep down in the Canyon's gorges.
● For full details, just mail coupon
R. CARLSON, Dist. Pass. Agent
Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
BOSTON, MASS.
Phone: Liberty 5323
Send details about Grand Canyon Tours
Name .....
Address .....
VISIT BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN GATE EXPOSITION AT SAN FRANCISCO THIS YEAR

PONTIAC
prices reduced to
$758* AND UP
*Delivered at Pontiac, Michigan. Prices subject to change without notice. Transportation, state and local taxes (if any), optional equipment and accessories—extra.
Learn how one of the industry's biggest reductions—up to $92—makes it amazingly easy to own a Pontiac. You can buy a Pontiac instead of the next lower-priced cars for a difference of only a few cents a day.
SEE YOUR NEAREST PONTIAC DEALER!

Public Ownership Program Hits Rate Snag in Nebraska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb.—The plan for socializing all the $90,000,000 private power companies in this State, and in particular the project for public ownership of private electric properties in two districts which would start the program on its way, have raised complex problems of rate control, and have stirred a lively debate here.

The immediate issue revolves around the proposed purchase by two Nebraska power and irrigation districts of the Nebraska electric properties of the Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power Company, a subsidiary of the United Light & Power Company, for $20,195,991.

Opposition comes chiefly from those who are opposed to the government going further into business and who see in these ventures new attempts to rout private industry. There is opposition also from those who do not believe the building of hydroelectric plants in this State can actually result in a net saving to the community, and who doubt the technical success of the ventures on account of the physical characteristics of the country in which these hydro-electric plants are being built. Opposition has arisen also over the probable loss of taxes to the State unless the public power districts pay taxes.

Nebraska "Little TVA"

Approximately $55,000,000 has been expended, or authorized to be expended, in development of three districts. The effect of Nebraska's "Little TVA" experiment as an impetus or a deterrent to development of similar projects in the Midwest depends to a considerable extent upon the success or failure of these ventures.

Already there has been introduced in the Nebraska Legislature a bill proposing repeal of the section of the law under which these public power districts were organized, which gives directors and banker-bondholders, the power to fix rates. There is a general feeling that if public power districts are to take charge, there should be certain restrictions placed upon them as to policies and maximum rates.

Through a period of years the Legislature passed laws favorable to the development of municipal light and power plants. A few years ago it passed a law permitting municipal plants to extend lines into rural districts. A co-operative power district law permits municipalities, under certain restrictions, to join in the formation of public power districts.

What municipalities are most concerned about is protection of present rates. A considerable part of the business of the hydroelectric public power plants is expected to be with municipalities that own plants or distributing systems. Under present laws, city councils, village boards, and the State Railway Commission, the latter the usual rate-making body for public utilties in the State, will not have jurisdiction over rates of these public power districts. There are 43,000 customers of the Iowa-Nebraska Light & Power Company who will be placed under control of these districts if the proposed sale is consummated.

Control of Rates

While this particular bill proposes to take away rate control from the directors of the districts and the banker-bondholders, the problem of substitution is left to the Legislature. A companion bill providing for local control of rates will be introduced. This bill, its author Senator George I. Craven of Lancaster County says, will permit the communities served to fix maximum rates.

The League of Nebraska Municipalities has taken an interest in this matter. Representatives of the League met with power district representatives recently and ironed out some differences but there seems an unwillingness to take the word of the hydroelectric districts that on acquired property they will continue to pay the same taxes as private companies have been paying. A bill to require taxes on acquired properties is contemplated. Municipalities are also interested in a bill to give them the right to condemn any hydroelectric property they want, just as the law gives hydroelectric districts that power.

To provide funds for the purchase of the Iowa-Nebraska properties, $21,500,000 in bonds will be sold to the public. It is contemplated that proceeds from the bonds not only will pay for the properties but will provide necessary working capital for improvements and extension. Bonds will be payable from revenues of the district and are to be secured solely by such revenues. Revenues derived from electrical energy sold at retail through facilities of private companies purchased are pledged for payment of revenue bonds held by the PWA in connection with hydroelectric plants and improvements.

Wonders of Research: Electric Eye Watches Fire

Heat of molten metal kept in control by robot device — Remade calendar set for world use in 1944.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Temperature control of 150-ton batches of steel in open hearth furnaces is now a reality, according to Dr. John Johnston, United States Steel's Director of Research. Reviewing the accomplishments of the laboratories he heads, he chose this item as the outstanding success of 1938. Temperature control not only produces a better quality of our most plentiful and useful metal, but also extends the life of the refractory brick used in the roof of furnaces, by 50 per cent.

"Much of our work within the past 10 years," Dr. Johnston explained in an interview, "has been directed toward the improvement of temperature control in the long sequence of steps required to produce finished steel of uniform quality."

The photo-electric control unit responsible for this improved quality is installed in the walls of the furnace at such an angle that it "sees" only light reflected from the roof interior. Should the inside temperature get too high and increase the brightness of the roof too much, part of the fuel supply is automatically turned off by the "electric eye." Dr. Johnston explained that whereas the experienced human eye used to be good enough to control steel-making, fine requirements in tensile strength require hairline temperature control.

* * *

Year Cut-in Quarters

This week the World Calendar Association opened its exhibit telling the story of gradual improvement in mankind's method of reckoning time by the calendar, at the New York Museum of Science and Industry. The moving panorama of the centuries chooses the year 4236 B. C. as its starting point and picks A. D. 1944 as the time for another momentous calendar change, the adoption of a more uniform and coordinated arrangement of the various time-divisions.

The review of the calendar shows the earliest known attempt to make a time-measuring device, how the Egyptians reckoned time, Julius Caesar's adaptation introducing leap year and the irregular months as we now know them, the Augustan calendar changing months Quintilis and Sextilis to July and August, Constantine's calendar giving us the seven-day week, and finally the revision of Pope Gregory, which is the calendar we use today.

The World Calendar, sponsored by the exhibit, proposes by 1944 to change the calendar year to one of exactly 52 weeks, divided into four equal quarters and two equal half-years, with an additional Year-End Day holiday every year, and a Leap-Year Day in leap-years. Fourteen governments and in the United States, numerous business, industrial and other groups stand ready to adopt such a calendar as soon as the rest of the world is in agreement.

* * *

Spray for Gladiolas

Thrips, inconsiderate insects whose vegetarian menu includes the succulent juices of gladiolas, can now be controlled, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, by spraying with a solution of one pound of tartar emetic, four pounds of brown sugar and 25 gallons of water. According to R. H. Nelson of the Bureau of Entomology, the new spray will not burn foliage and the corms harvested at the end of the growing season will weigh a third more than those sprayed with the usual Paris green.

* * *

Garbage Drained Off

General Electric engineers announce improvements on their electric "garbage pail" which will enable the housewife to flush all waste food down the sink as fast as she may desire. There is no longer any need for a control handle on the front of the sink cabinet, for the electric grinder is operated by a control in the sink flange, making it impossible for the shredding of waste material to proceed while the container is open from above. It costs about $1 a year to operate, takes care of about three quarts of waste at a time.

* * *

Star Speeds Measured

Summing up the accomplishments of David Dunlap Observatory at Richmond Hill, Toronto, Canada, since it was opened in 1935, officials report 150 variable stars discovered, more than 6,000 observations of meteors made, and the velocities of 500 stars measured. Small funds are available for research; and it is explained that the staff is hampered in making any more than routine observations, because of the time required for contriving equipment. The 74-inch telescope has been in use, however, every clear night from sunset to sunrise, except on Saturday evenings, when the observatory is open to the public.

Herbert B. Nichols

United States Steel

Mechanical Fuel Tender

Member of crew at Gary Works, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation, keeps guard over temperature regulator of big furnace.

World Conference on Cotton Under Study at Washington

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace said today that the Administration was considering an international conference on how to dispose of surplus cotton stocks.

Mr. Wallace and Senator John H. Bankhead, (D) of Alabama, had just discussed with President Roosevelt what they termed a "very serious" problem relating to the South's principal crop.

They said no decisions were reached, but that a conference of cotton-growing nations was under tentative consideration to deal with this crop, as has been done at international gatherings on wheat.

Before going to the White House, Senator Bankhead said Senators from cotton-growing states had agreed that their first problem was "finding what we can do with loan cotton."

The Government now has nearly $500,000,000 invested in loans on some 11,000,000 bales—enough to supply domestic and foreign demands for American cotton without growing any new crop this year.

The loans were made as part of an Administration effort to keep prices up by holding surplus cotton off the market.

The Senate bloc is seeking some way to get the loan cotton back in the hands of farmers who agree to reduce production under the crop control program.

More than a dozen Southern Senators attended a meeting yesterday to discuss methods of accomplishing this. A second session today was abandoned when only Senators Bankhead and Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee appeared. They explained that other Southern Senators were forced to attend Senate committee sessions.

Senator Bankhead said the group would meet again early this week after the White House conference.

The group is considering one proposal to sell the cotton back to growers at far less than the loan price to induce curtailed production. Another would give growers cotton equal to the amount they cut production below present allotments.

German-Brazilian Barter

BERLIN, Jan. 18 (AP)—The usually well-informed German news service Dienst aus Deutschland said today that an improved and extended system of bartering merchandise between Germany and Brazil was planned.

The service added that Germany was expecting big cotton shipments from Northeastern Brazil and that its yards would be busy soon on shipbuilding orders from Rio de Janeiro.

The proposed trip of the Brazilian Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha, to Washington was given careful attention here and Dienst aus Deutschland commented, "Washington, after the Lima failure (a reference to the Eighth Pan-American Conference), now will try to tackle the South American States singly."

Referring to rumors that Brazil would try to raise a big loan in the United States, the service said:

"We Germans believe that a foreign loan never can benefit Brazil. Improvement in Brazil's foreign trade balance is the sole remedy."

O'Daniel Asks Transaction Tax To Pay Texas Old-Age Pensions

AUSTIN, Texas., Jan. 19 (AP)—Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel has asked the Texas Legislature to approve a 1.6 per cent transaction tax to pay the old folks the $30-a-month income he promised in his campaign.

The solons and a packed gallery received his request in stony silence, although he was applauded before and after his address.

Twenty-four hours after his inauguration, the Fort Worth flour merchant stood before the joint session and proposed a levy much broader than the general sales tax previous Texas lawmakers had snubbed.

Governor O'Daniel's proposed tax, he explained, would apply not only to sales but to transactions in which money "or other valuable things change hands."

Exempt would be churches and charitable institutions, salaries, wages and professional fees; the first sale by the producer of all agricultural and livestock products; street car passenger fares up to ten cents and street sales of newspapers.

Simultaneously, he asked for the abolition of the ad valorem tax. He estimated his transaction tax would bring in revenue of $45,000,000 annually, but elimination of the ad valorem tax would cut the net increase to $25,000,000.

The state ad valorem tax is a levy on real estate and personal property, used by the state, counties, cities, and other local districts. The state tax is now 49 cents on the $100 valuation. Governor O'Daniel proposes to abolish the state tax only.

Texas, and other states seeking an answer to troublesome pension plans, had awaited Governor O'Daniel's message. The applause that greeted the Governor when he entered the chamber melted into silence as he went through his message in a crisp tone.

"A transaction tax, such as I recommend," he said, "is applied alike to every line of business and industry. It does not pick out manufacturing and levy a tax on that to the exclusion of wholesaling and retailing.

"It does not exempt the producing industries which are largely our natural resource industries. It does not centralize all of the tax-raising within the retail industry, as would be done by a retail sales tax.

"It is my opinion that the best interests of the State generally would be served if our producing, our natural resource industries, our manufacturing, our wholesaling, our retailing and our service industries all bear a part of this tax burden."

Early reaction of legislators to Mr. O'Daniel's transaction tax proposal indicated a wide divergence of opinion and a bitter battle in the offing.

The most outspoken foe of the plan was Senator Joe Hill of Henderson who said:

"The proposal is a complete victory for the predatory interests which have been seeking to put over a sales tax on the people the past 20 years. It taxes and retaxes until all pile up on the consumers."

Jerry Sadler, new Railroad Commissioner, said:

"I do not choose to talk—but a 1.6 per cent transaction tax looks like about an 8 per cent tax for the consumer. And I didn't have to figure that out by lantern light."

Former Governor Jim Ferguson asserted:

"I am for it 100 per cent. I hate to say it but I am gratified his plan contains two major points of the plan I have advocated, abolition of the ad valorem tax and authorizing a sales tax."

Representative H. M. Hankamer of El Paso: "It puts the proposition back to the people and will show how much they want to spend for pensions. It will settle the whole question."

Bennett Calls For Support Of Democracy

TORONTO (CP) — Despite the shortcomings of democracy "not one of us would be willing to pay the price" of dictatorship, R. B. Bennett, Former Prime Minister of Canada, declared in a farewell address here.

Speaking to a banquet audience of 1,700, Mr. Bennett, who is planning to retire from politics and live in England, called for a rigid program of self-examination, sacrifice and discipline on the part of the individual, thus working upward through the family and community, as Canada's salvation under democratic government.

Dictatorships, he said, might be more efficient from the standpoint of pure administration, but implicit in his rejection of their methods was his conviction that their "cost" was prohibitive to a free people.

Yet Mr. Bennett expressed his concern at the shortcomings of democracy—the fact that the will of the majority may reflect appeals to prejudice and self-interest.

He laid the world sufferings in the present day to "failure of democracy in the United States" by which he meant refusal of the American Senate to ratify the League of Nations Treaty, already signed by President Woodrow Wilson.

"When the United States refused to remain in, because of the appeals of that time to the democracy of that day, the net result was that the League fell by the wayside," he said. "I have a profound conviction that the British Empire is the United States to which this country should belong."

From this platform Mr. Bennett criticized the recent Canada-United States trade treaty.

"Is it going to enrich you to make trade treaties with nations that compete with you in the markets of the buying countries of the world?" he asked. "The British Empire is four times as large, with four times as many people as the United States. It is a world of raw materials; within it are nations that produce, and nations that need what the others produce."

"Everything we do in our trade relationships should be tested by one standard," said Mr. Bennett.

The former Prime Minister called for considered policy of immigration to help solve the taxation and railway problems. "We hold this country as trustees. Those little islands in the North Sea that won this country for us have always been an asylum for the oppressed Let us realize our sense of trusteeship and welcome newcomers with good character and sturdy arms to help develop the raw material we possess in such abandance."

Mr. Bennett made no reference to his future plans, confining himself to an appeal for national character-building and loyalty to the Empire on the part of Canada as a nation.

To critics of British foreign policy at the time of the Munich pact he said: "Which one of you would have tilted the balance for war? It is idle to say that Hitler was bluffing. The dictator must keep his promise or cease to be the dictator."

Lehman Drives for Power To Fight Crime in Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19—Taking the initiative for reform legislation on the crime-in-politics issue on which Thomas E. Dewey waged his race for the New York Governorship last fall, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman yesterday urged the Legislature to strengthen the hand of State officials to deal with the problem of "possible corruption" of local officials.

In a special message Jan. 18, he urged that the power of the Governor to appoint special prosecutors to investigate local Governmental agencies be clarified and increased; that wider power be given the Comptroller's office in its investigation of the fiscal affairs of cities, towns, and villages, and that a state department of justice be created. He also recommended that district attorneys be prohibited from practicing law while serving in public office.

Four Inquiries Going On

It was the Governor's first special communication to the 1939 Legislature and was made against the background of four inquiries into local "corruption" now going forward in the State at his order.

The Governor's recommendations were not accompanied by the drafts of implementing laws, but were in the general terms which would permit a working out of such legislation in conference with legislative leaders. The proposed revisions, if adopted, would have a "salutary effect on the public," he urged, since that would enable the State to guard its citizens "from the danger that their local governments may fall into the hands of corrupt officeholders."

While the Governor has superseded local prosecutors in the four counties cited and the Tammany District Attorney in New York County when he appointed Mr. Dewey special rackets prosecutor there in 1936, his message stresses the limitation on his power to initiate such investigations.

"I recommend, therefore," his message reads, "that the Governor be authorized not only to supersede district attorneys, but also to designate special prosecutors when the public interest requires it. . . .

"There is no sound reason why State supervision over local agencies shall be limited to the affairs of fiscal officers. The people should be given full protection against fraud, embezzlement, or any other wrongful acts by other public officers and agents. . . .

"Yet the State is almost powerless to intervene. Some of these local public officers are subject to removal by the Governor, but the Governor must await presentation of formal charges. This condition should be corrected. The Governor should be given the power to initiate investigations of local governmental agencies."

Housing Program

Meanwhile true to its commitment at the State constitutional convention last summer, the Republican majority today had put in bills to implement a state-wide program in slum clearance and housing.

The Republican proposals would give New York City as much as $150,000,000 for slum clearance in the allocation of $200,000,000 of the $300,000,000 State housing bond total with the proviso that no one city shall receive more than 75 per cent of the total. This compares with the $100,000,000 loan which the La Guardia plan would make immediately available to New York City out of a total of $120,000,000 for all cities in the State.

Cities Seek Aid on Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—A greater portion of the home relief costs in New York must be borne by the State or cities and counties will be compelled to reduce relief standards and may even face bankruptcy, according to Edward Corsi, Deputy Commissioner of Welfare of New York City.

Declaring that New York City, with the "best-financed" relief policy, is faced with a $9,700,000 deficit in emergency relief taxes for 1939, Mr. Corsi, speaking at a meeting of the School of Politics at the Women's National Republican Club here last night, said conditions in other parts of the State were worse, due to the borrowing carried on by communities to meet relief needs.

Borrowing has been exhausted by Buffalo and Syracuse, which have turned relief aid over to their counties, he said, adding that 21 cities had borrowed for home relief in 1938, eight expect to borrow more this year and at least five will borrow the same amounts as last year.

Despite the fact that the yield on the city's emergency relief taxes is estimated officially at $71,300,000 during 1939, Mr. Corsi held that the city's share of the $128,000,000 home relief bill will be $81,000,000.

A competent commission should be named by the Legislature to examine operation of the unemployment insurance law, which has failed to reduce home relief costs, Mr. Corsi declared.

West Virginian Hits Conditions in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Representative Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, describing conditions in northern West Virginia as "tragic," urged the bituminous coal commission to speed its efforts to fix minimum prices.

Representatives of the commission, meanwhile, said prices might be determined "in a month or two."

Mr. Randolph said he told Commissioner Maloney at a conference in Randolph's office that "the plight of some of the smaller operators in my district is tragic; they find themselves unable to pay the taxes imposed and meet their pay rolls."

Allred: 'Hail and Farewell!'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—"Hail and farewell!" James V. Allred, retiring Governor, greeted the Texas Legislature as it convened for its forty-sixth regular session. On Jan. 17 he relinquished the office of Chief Executive to W. Lee O'Daniel, and assumed the toga of Federal District Judge of the South Texas District. He and Mrs. Allred will make their home in Houston.

In an address, lasting 1½ hours, the retiring Governor held respectful attention as he traced accomplishments of his regime and outlined his beliefs in needed Government changes.

In contrast with the incoming Governor's proposal to pay $30 a month to all citizens over 65 years of age, a program estimated to cost $42,000,000 in new revenue, Mr. Allred advised a slight liberalization of the present plan with an additional $2,000,000 annually.

A strong note of social significance was apparent throughout his speech. He asked biennial appropriations of $600,000 for aid to the blind, $3,000,000 for aid to dependent children, and $9,958,119.88 for the State's share of the teachers' retirement fund.

He urged that the Legislature eliminate firetraps at the State eleemosynary institutions and increase the $15,000,000 maintenance schedule recommended by the Board of Control for the next two years.

Law enforcement was stressed, particularly measures prohibiting gambling and regulating liquor sales.

State aid for negro students desiring professional or graduate college work, to permit them to attend institutions in other states, was suggested.

He recommended: Reduction of the State expenditures for free public school textbooks; civil service for State employees; revision of the workmen's compensation law; revisions of land leasing laws in the direction of reducing authority of the land commissioner; abolition of the State auditor's office; continued and even expanded support of the State highway patrol; investigation of the State prison system, if attempted, by unbiased legislators.

German Press Holds Notes

BERLIN, Jan. 19 (AP)—The German press has refrained from publishing the interchange of notes between the United States and Germany on the anti-Semitic decrees of November, made public last week and no responsible source would say what machinery, if any, had been set up to examine cases presented for settlement by the American Government.

Huge Relief Cost Borne by Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — The Provincial Government is spending at the rate of approximately $4,000,000 monthly for unemployment works and direct relief. The total ordinary revenues for Quebec's fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, were $53,344,037, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, are budgeted at approximately $56,000,000.

The Quebec Government has been receiving from the Federal Government $400,000 a month to be applied to direct relief. Montreal obtains about $300,000 of this. The Provincial Government cannot make up its program to meet the unemployment problem for 1939 until it knows what aid will materialize from Ottawa. The federal fiscal year commences April 1, and the provincial year begins July 1.

Renewed Strength In Churches Seen

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—In the trends of government and education and in the loosening of the purse strings of the nation, five national church leaders saw Jan. 17 a return to the pre-depression strength of the church.

They are officials of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, who spoke at a conference of 200 ministers, elders and women of 54 Rochester area churches here.

The Rev. Dr. Herman C. Weber of New York, national secretary of a canvass for members and spokesman for the group, said: "We believe the President's message to Congress, pointing out the need for religion in a democracy, is a great help."

Other members of the group were the Rev. Dr. George Bevans, Secretary of Christian Education; the Rev. Dr. Merlyn Chappel, Secretary of the National Mission; the Rev. Dr. William P. Schell, Secretary of Foreign Missions, and the Rev. Dr. William P. Lockwood, Secretary of the Board of Pensions.

Mexican Oil Union Suspends 15 Members

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Fifteen members of the Oil Workers' Union were suspended by their organization Jan. 19 on charges they urged return of expropriated oil properties to their foreign owners.

They were accused specifically of visiting the offices of a United States representative of one of the companies and there expressing hope the oil question would be settled amicably soon.

General Lee's Birthday Is Observed in South

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee was observed Jan. 19 in states of the Old South from Virginia to Mississippi.

Banks and some public offices were closed. Patriotic societies and schools held memorial exercises.

In the 10 states which observe Lee's Birthday as a holiday, only Tennessee provides formal recognition for the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, on Feb. 12.

'Hands Off' Order On Raid Evidence

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—A "hands off" order excluding the County Prosecutor and all others from examining evidence gathered in one of two gambling house raids was issued Jan. 18 by Judge Allen G. Southern.

The order directed Sheriff J. L. Williams to keep the records seized Jan. 16 "locked at all times in the vault at his office and not to show them to the prosecuting attorney, any other County official, or any other person except on order of this court."

Neither the Judge nor Sheriff Williams, who directed the raids, would disclose the nature of the evidence.

The raided establishment was popular with women, and the Kansas City Star said it was understood the records included a card index system giving the financial rating of the women patrons.

Earlier in the day Judge Southern instructed W. W. Graves, prosecutor, to file charges against the 14 men arrested in the raids, which Judge Southern himself ordered.

U. S. Fleet Begins Atlantic Maneuvers

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone (AP)—The battle force of the United States fleet sailed Jan. 19 from this Canal Zone port bound for extensive maneuvers in the Atlantic and Caribbean.

The battleship West Virginia, flagship of Vice-Admiral J. W. Greenslade, commander of the battleships of the battle force, led the line. The fleet of more than 100 warships had completed transit of the Panama Canal. It left California Dec. 27.

Two Roosevelt Dimes In Washington's 'Mile'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt placed two dimes—one for herself and one for the President—in the "mile of dimes" on a downtown street Jan. 18.

The project is a part of the President's birthday celebrations to assist infantile paralysis victims. The public began placing dimes in grooves along a 30-foot wooden table on the sidewalk Jan. 16. On Jan. 18, there were 363 feet of times ($617.10 or 6,171 dimes).

World's First Railway

The first steam railway to carry public passengers was the Stockton and Darlington in England, opened in 1825.

"IT'S A HUMMER!"
HUMMER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
Danish Pastry Our Specialty
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199
ROCKVILLE CENTRE, LONG ISLAND

Pitman's
ANNUAL PATRON SALE
Entire Stock Reduced
Week of January 30th Only
CORSETS
Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Bags
232 Mamaroneck Avenue
Mamaroneck
N. Y.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
See
SERVEL ELECTROLUX
The Gas Refrigerator with no moving parts to wear out.
As low as $5 down
36 months to pay.
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.
89 East Ave. Main 3960

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Sale of
FLOOR LAMPS
6-Way Reflector Types
Beautiful bases finished in soft bronze, some highlighted in gold color, those at $9.95 decorated with costly genuine onyx blocks.
Values $9.98 to $13.98! For $6.98
Values $12.95 to $16.95! For $9.95
FOURTH FLOOR
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE
SUITS
and
OVERCOATS
Wells & Coverly, Inc.
334 South Salina
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DEY'S
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Semi-Annual Sale of Wear-Ever Aluminum
Values up to 1.70 1.00 ea.
Regular 45c Wear-Ever Sauce Pan 16c with purchase of one of the above pieces.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Fine Footwear
Selby
Tru-poise Styl-Eez and Arch Preserver SHOES
IN SYRACUSE EXCLUSIVELY AT
Park-Brannock
427 South Salina St.

Serving Syracuse Through 12 Complete Offices
1st TRUST & DEPOSIT COMPANY

DISCOVER Real COMFORT IN Antioch College Shoes
At last a shoe that's sponsored by a college! Here are shoes that are results of years of scientific research at Antioch College. Every pair smartly styled and with exclusive comfort features. Write or call for attractive booklet.
All widths and sizes to 12
ROSS-HARRIS, Inc.
22 West 46th Street, N. Y. C.
Tel. Bryant 9-2165

In Brooklyn . . . it's
Martin's
for smart apparel!
martin's
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEW YORK

We Invite You
to Our Spacious
Beauty Studio
where we'll create for you a new hair style to enhance your individuality. Phone for an appointment.
CHAS. DEUTSCH, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
607 Fifth Ave. VO. 5-1282

U. S. Air Aims Disclosed In Bills for Defense Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Introduction of bills to give effect to President Roosevelt's emergency national defense program discloses for the first time today the actual air objectives which the country's defense planners have in mind.

The Army Air Force is to have an authorized total limit of 6,000 planes. This means that the United States will—if the program is approved by Congress and completed—maintain a military air force of a total of 9,000 planes. The navy limit is to be kept at 3,000.

This does not, however, mean 9,000 fighting planes. Piecing together information given to Senate and House Committees yesterday by high army officers with the text of the bills and outside information, one arrives at a figure of 2,000 combat planes for the Army. It is definitely known that the contemplated Army air fighting strength is to be organized in 37 squadrons.

American Air Force

The general picture this gives of total projected American air strength, combining Army and Navy forces, is one therefore of combat forces representing about 3,000 units. In other words, of the total of 9,000, approximately one third will be for training general utility and observation purposes and another third in reserve. Only 3,000 of the total would represent what is called in Europe "first line" strength. This means the number of planes actually organized in combat and bombing squadrons.

German strength in this "first line" category is now placed in most quarters here at 3,500.

The day's developments on the national defense front also include introduction today by Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, of a bill which provides money for commencement of defense works at Guam.

Defense of Guam

How much is contemplated for Guam is not stated. The bill provides a total of $65,000,000 for development of 41 different naval and air bases and facilities. Provision is made among them for Guam and it is rumored that about $5,000,000 is intended to be spent on Guam out of the total. But as yet there is no breaking-down giving the exact amount which is alocated in Administration plans for Guam.

If only $5,000,000 is proposed in the current program it means little more, in all probability, than dredging out the harbor at Appra Bay to accommodate big commercial and naval patrol planes more adequately. Pan American Airways is dissatisfied with the landing area now available. It would cost a large sum of money just to make the harbor really adequate as a landing place for naval patrol planes as well as commercial planes.

Meanwhile the Army is getting its complete emergency program before Congress. First step has been to introduce the bill raising the authorized strength of the Army Air Corps to 6,000 planes. This was done in the House yesterday and repeated in the Senate today. It will be followed by introduction of eight more bills necessary to provide the legislative background for various features of the Army expansion program. The other eight Army bills will provide for increased personnel in most branches of the service, particularly the Air Corps; authorization to expand training activities; authorization for more housing in the Panama Canal Zone; new latitude in procurement policies; and authorization to place larger "educational orders."

How Money Is Slated

Contingent with disclosure of the items of legislation to be sought, Army spokesmen disclosed the detailed use to which the $300,000,000 proposed for Army air expansion will be put. It breaks up into the following subordinate items:

For actual plane procurement	$170,000,000
For ground establishments	62,000,000
For increased personnel	33,000,000
For research	3,000,000
For maintenance of 37 squadrons	3,000,000
For instruction	7,000,000
Unspecified balance	22,000,000

With the $170,000,000 for procurement the Army expects to obtain at least 3,000 planes and probably more. Of this number 1,600 would be combat type planes for use in the fighting squadrons. The item for increased personnel would add 2,200 officers, 1,200 cadets and about 20,000 enlisted men to the Army air service.

The situation as respects Guam is apparently somewhat tangled. While Mr. Vinson goes ahead with introduction of a bill mentioning Guam, the White House stated this morning that the President had never seen the bill and never given it his approval.

Plane Firm Complies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The United Aircraft Corporation said today it "will henceforth fully comply with the policy of the Government in respect to the sale for export of aircraft and aircraft equipment."

[Yesterday, United Aircraft was awarded a U. S. Government contract in connection with the airplane part of the national defense program, amounting to approximately $1,670,000.]

The State Department had earlier named the company last week as the "one outstanding exception" among airplane firms, the remainder of which had agreed to keep American aircraft out of the hands of armies bombing civilian populations.

Japan Receives French Note

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (AP)—The French Embassy today delivered to the Japanese Foreign Office a note dealing with Japan's policies in China. It was expected it would be made public tomorrow.

PARIS, Jan. 19 (AP)—The French note presented to the Japanese Government in Tokyo today was said in official quarters to follow closely the lines of recent warnings of the United States and Britain to Japan to maintain the open door in China.

The note was not published here, but officials said it declared France would refuse to recognize any change in the Far Eastern situation unless other interested powers were first consulted by Japan.

The communication was said to point out that Japan's policy ran counter to the 1922 Treaty of Washington in which nine powers, including France, Japan and the United States, pledged themselves to respect the principle of equal commercial opportunity in China and the territorial integrity and independence of that country.

The French note, sent by the Foreign Ministry to Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henry on Jan. 16, was delivered only today. Similar notes were delivered by the United States Dec. 31 and Britain Jan. 14.

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The new Japanese Ambasador to Great Britain, Mamoru Shigemitsu, yesterday appealed for better understanding between Japan and Britain as "an integral part of the fabric of peace and appeasement."

The pela was made in his first public speech since his appointment and came on the heels of Britain's stiff note to Japan, Jan. 14, rejecting any change in China's status brought about by force.

Mr. Shigemitsu, former Japanese Ambassador to Soviet Russia, asked Britain not to let "susceptibilities of the moment blind and bewilder our judgment."

A Modern Kitchen

Designing of a modern kitchen will be done before millions of visitors at the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island.

Semon (See-mon)
Hairdresser to distinguished women since 1918
16 WEST 57TH ST., NEW YORK
CIRCLE 7-6678

Clearance
in the Budget Shop!
Misses' and Women's
Evening wraps
13.95 (formerly 17.95-22.95)
19.00 (formerly 25.00-29.95)
29.00 (formerly 39.95-49.95)
39.00 (formerly 49.95-59.95)
Wraps in wool and velvet . . . some fur trimmed. Black and lovely colors. Sizes 12-42.
Lord & Taylor
424 Fifth Ave., New York City

Nomad Tinkers Speak Own Dialect

Families wander through Scotland with possessions in cart, camping where night finds them.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICK, Scotland—Tinkers in Scotland still talk among themselves a special language of their own. In the flat lands of Caithness, and in the hilly country of north Sutherland these brown-skinned nomads are encountered moving slowly along the roads, accompanied by the inevitable cart which contains their worldly possessions; or else one sees the smoke of their campfire rising from some sheltered quarry.

There is some reluctance to give away the secrets of this special language but perseverance by this writer was rewarded recently.

"That's the old tinker language, mister"; said the father of the family, "we could be speakin' it among oursels, and you wouldna ken a wird we wis sayin'." Then his wife gave an explanation of the language. With the cart as her rostrum, she assumed the role of professor.

She said her old "cowl" or man might spend his "loudie," money, on "penum," "jerrum," "sweetumey," and "smout" for his "mort" and "kinchens." In other words he might buy bread, milk, sugar and butter for his wife and family. If in a generous mood, the old "cowl" might treat them all to "carnis" and "yarras" or ham and eggs. The family's clothing was obtained by going from "kain" to "kain," i. e. house to house, and begging for "tuggery."

Special School Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—A special part-time school for the education of the children of tinkers was formally opened recently near Pitlochry in Perthshire. The school has been experimentally erected by the Church of Scotland Home Board with money provided by the Girls' Association and cost more than £800. Miss Eva Robertson, Edinburgh, performed the opening ceremony on behalf of the Girls' Association.

There is accommodation for 25 children in this well-designed building on the Pitlochry-Ballinluig Road.

The school "session" begins in the fall and ends at Easter. These children display a much wider knowledge in some subjects than ordinary children. They have a good color sense and a remarkable knowledge of nature lore. Under present conditions they sometimes attend 10 different schools before they put in their 200 attendances in a year.

The Very Rev. Dr. John White, at the opening ceremony, said that gypsies in Scotland deserved something at the hands of their fellowmen. They had suffered in many civilized nations from the saying, "No camping here—move on," and Scotland had been kinder and more merciful.

Dr. White handed over the school to the Perthshire Education committee.

John and Elizabeth Donaldson

'Old Cowl' With 'Mort' and 'Kinchens'

Typical tinker family on the move to a fresh camping ground near John O'Groats, Caithness. The cart carries most of the family and worldly possessions.

Two Plead Guilty In Amen Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Two defendants, indicted by the extraordinary Grand Jury investigating the administration of justice in Brooklyn on charges of perjury in swearing to their fitness for Grand Jury duty, had today admitted guilt before State Supreme Court Justice Francis D. McCurn and face sentencing on Jan. 26. Another defendant already had pleaded guilty, while six of the indicted men have entered pleas of not guilty.

The indictments grew out of the investigation of Brooklyn grand and petit jury panels by John Harlan Amen, Special Prosecutor in charge of the inquiry. Announcing that each of the nine men indicted had criminal records, Mr. Amen described the laxity in Brooklyn's jury selection system as unbelievable and said that apparently little, if any, check-up was ever made on empaneled jurors.

Mr. Amen indicated he would recommend leniency in the case of the indicted men, but has called for quick and drastic legislation designed to correct the Brooklyn situation.

British King Sends Greetings to Aden

LONDON (AP)—King George sent greetings Jan. 19 to the people of Aden on the 100th anniversary of British rule and expressed his confidence the colony would "maintain its past traditions" as a strategic outpost on the route to India.

Gov. Sir Bernard Reilly said in his reply that Aden was "proud of its position as an essential link in the maritime communications of His Majesty's Empire."

Aden is on the Gulf of Aden opposite Djibouti, French Somaliland, which has been the subject of Italian clamor for French colonial holdings.

Ousted Correspondent To Open Texas Bureau

AUSTIN, Texas (AP)—Frank L. Kluckhohn, New York Times correspondent, who was expelled by the Mexican Government, informed the Austin Statesman Jan. 18 he was setting up his bureau in Brownsville, Texas, to cover Mexico news.

Helen Miller
Fashion Office
Higher priced DRESSES, including samples, are sold at
$6.75
Sizes 12-50 and half sizes
No charge for alterations
10 W. 34th Street
(Next to Saks, 34th St.)
Room 402
Tel. Pennsylvania 6-1426
Open daily until 7 P. M.
NEW YORK CITY

Possibility of Fortified Guam Continues to Disturb Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 19 (AP)—Japan is gravely concerned by United States naval expansion plans, the Naval Office spokesman declared today, and fears establishment of airplane and submarine bases in the Pacific would be but advance preparation for "long distance attack."

"Fortification of Guam would be like placing a gun against the gate of a neighbor," said the "unofficial spokesman," Rear Admiral Shozaburo Kanazawa.

Guam is about 1,500 miles from Japan, but is considered by the Japanese military strategists as within the naval operations sphere of the Nippon Government.

Establishment of bases at Midway and Wake Islands, the spokesman continued, would surround "our undefended mandate islands"; fortifications of Guam "in the middle of the mandates," would seem an unnecessary way to treat Japan "in view of our policy of non-attack and non-aggression."

He emphasized that these mandates—the South Sea Islands held by Germany before the World War—were unfortified and under present international agreements could not be fortified.

For this reason, the spokesman said, "Guam would have a real strategic value if fortified" although Japan's objection to expansion in the Pacific was "moral rather than legal" since no treaties exist to prevent it.

"From the experts' point of view, establishment of plane and submarine bases in the Pacific Islands is nothing but making advance bases for long-distance attack across the ocean," Admiral Kanazawa continued.

Of his own navy and nation he said:

"That the strength of Japan's Navy is not sufficient for long distance attack across the ocean is quite clear, not only from the experts' point of view but also from a commonsense viewpoint. Our national defense policy is to keep the Navy strong enough to defend the Western Pacific. We have no ambition to attack anything outside this area and no aggressive policy. We do not understand the necessity of expanding the United States Navy with such a tremendous budget as this year."

[Washington reports have listed proposals for bases at Guam and Wake Island. This inspired the newspaper Kokumin to ask editorially on Monday what were "the real intentions of the American people" and to declare that the Japanese "are determined to smash the American fleet" if America intended "to get a political foothold in China."]

Guam Plan Is Protested

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho put into the record Jan. 17 a letter from Maj. Gen. William C. Rivers, retired, former Inspector General of the Army, protesting the proposed fortification of the Island of Guam in the Pacific as "the most markedly aggressive and provocative military step of the kind" he had seen in 50 years.

Burma-China Rail Link Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELHI, India—India's strategic importance and the problem of its defense are enhanced by recent plans for a western outlet for China. American and British capital has been made available for the purpose of transport facilities on the new road connecting Chungking, the new Chinese capital, with British Burma.

Although immediate use of this road is to add to capacity of the Chinese Government to resist Japan, long-term possibilities of the route lie in its capacity to be a channel for Chinese trade. That the road will be inadequate to cope with the trade that is likely to develop is said to be the opinion of the South-Western Transporation Company, which recently established offices at Rangoon, capital of Burma. Emphasis is laid, therefore, on the necessity of supplementing the road with a railway—a project which Shanghai dispatches say already is progressing.

The Chinese railway proposition would mean also an extension of the Burma Railways to the border, a distance of about 120 miles. This, however, is a project which might require considerable time.

Possibilities of improving means of transport between Burma and China were envisaged as long ago as 1894 when an Anglo-Chinese Agreement was signed covering trade relations with Yunnan to which there was an age-old road. It was by this route that Burma maintained a flourishing weaving industry with raw silk obtained from China. The trade had decayed but general business possibilities between Burma and Yunnan are to be explored by the Burmese Government.

Under the Agreement of 1894, establishment of a new steamship service between Rangoon and Bhamo on the Irrawaddy River by Chinese or Anglo-Chinese co-operation was envisaged. China never has exercised the right but it would not be surprising if by British initiative or aid it now did so.

Curb Sought on Arms Sales

(Continued from Page 1)

part we are playing in Japanese aggression and to translate American disapproval into action for stopping this aid to Japanese militarism," it continues.

"Significant facts with regard to American aid to Japan will be placed before commercial, industrial, financial, labor and transportation groups. On grounds of both moral responsibility and far-sighted self-interest, the case for nonparticipation in Japanese aggression will be presented, and public opinion will be invited to lend its support to all who voluntarily sacrifice a share in profits from war trade with Japan.

"The Committee will endeavor to help in crystallizing public demand and support for Governmental executive action designed to check the flow of American credits and war materials to Japan. Study is being made of the forms of effective executive action possible under existing law.

Seeks Legislative Aid

"The Committee will also work toward obtaining the enactment of a measure at the present session of Congress prohibiting the extension of economic aid for war purposes to a country which is in process of violating a solemn treaty of peace to which the United States is a party.

"Members of the Committee regard this program as a constructive effort in the direction of international peace and justice. They desire the well being of the people of Japan as well as of all other peoples in the Pacific area. They desire peace and justice for all concerned. They feel, at the same time, that before any just settlement and lasting peace structure can be achieved, Japanese military aggression must be checked."

Dr. Lowell, Dr. Speer and Mr. White will serve with Mr. Stimson as Honorary Vice-Chairmen.

Roger S. Greene, former American Consul General at Hankow, is Chairman of the Committee. Other officers are Miss Josephine Schain, head of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Sidney Gamble, Treasurer, and Harry B. Price, Executive Secretary.

A long list of prominent persons are members of the sponsoring committee.

WPA Schools for Adults Active in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Mecklenburg County had 2,141 adult students enrolled in the Works Progress Administration schools last month, it was announced by Miss Mabel Bacon, supervisor of this work in the district.

The district is composed of 20 counties in this section of North Carolina. For the month, a total of 239 teachers conducted classes in these counties, teaching a total of 15,628 adults, 10,272 of them white and 5,354 Negroes.

Chinese Revert to Broadsword and Pike

Hermit armies always on the move harass Japanese—All transport is on their backs.

SHANGHAI (AP) — With China facing the prospect of having to fight as a "hermit army," without heavy equipment, the future of the Nation, now that Hankow has fallen, will be determined more and more by the success of guerrilla tactics.

The Chinese started the war with 11 arsenals, most of which could produce rifles, machine guns, and light ammunition. Only one arsenal could produce artillery, and the capacity for shells and airplane bombs was very limited.

Today there is only one large arsenal in operation, situated far inland in Szechwan. This has a conglomerate of machinery from former arsenals moved before the Japanese advance. Supplies of ammunition from abroad come at high trucking costs from Russia to the Northwest, from French Indo-China (half-heartedly because of Japanese protests), and, after March, from Burma.

But the "hermit army" may have to make itself independent of such assistance, and the guerrillas in north China have already demonstrated that when rifle ammunition is low, the Japanese can be met with home-made grenades, broadswords, and eight-foot spears all smelted from the farmers' rice kettles.

Will Slow Down Operations

The substitution of pack animals, mule carts and camels for the 8,000 American and German motor trucks carrying supplies to the Chinese forces is likely to slow down the whole process of war, especially the execution of counter-attacks. Military authorities estimate that China still has about 1,200 artillery pieces and 150 combat planes, but they are now held in reserve in Southwest China.

While the actual operations of the guerrillas are difficult to determine there are sufficient indications that they are at least a considerable factor in the Chinese situation. Reports of widespread attacks on Japanese-held railway lines in North China indicate that the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, connecting Tientsin with Nanking had been cut early this month, while all traffic on the Tientsin-Peiping line was halted Jan. 12 by the blowing up of a mile of track and a bridge at Lanfang. The presence of guerrillas compelled the Japanese to run only one round-trip train a day on the lines connecting North and South China.

Otherwise the Japanese have reported extensive fighting with guerrillas, particularly in Shansi Province, where two Japanese military trains had been derailed. Guerrillas are scattered thickly in areas away from the railroads, particularly in mountainous sections. Japanese in Soochow north of Shanghai have reported 309 skirmishes with them in four months of mopping up operations.

Many in Yangtze Valley

Some 300,000 guerrillas are reported to be roving around the Yangtze Valley alone. Altogether the guerrillas are estimated to control large areas to the north of Yangtze, constantly harassing Japanese communications and preventing effective economic and political control. One of their forces, the communist Eighth Route Army, is said to have made its way into Manchukuo, causing widespread disturbances in this Japanese-dominated state.

The average age of this army is only 22, although many of them have been fighting ever since childhood. There is no smartness about their appearance. Some wear green hats, tan shirts and blue trousers. Others sport Japanese uniforms dyed blue. Their feet are shod with rag sandals which soldiers make themselves, tying them high on the shins with bright colored yarn. The rag soles give the wearers a tight grip on steep, slippery mountain trails.

The Eighth Route Army boys eat only two meals a day of the coarsest grains, no meat, no vegetables. Their commissariat allows 2½ American cents per day per man. Other Chinese armies allow five cents, and the Japanese army 16 cents for daily rations.

Despite the frugality of their diet, the boys of the Eighth Route can rival any in physical endurance. On the road at sunrise, rarely making camp before nightfall, their life is a never ending cycle of marching, fighting, and marching again.

Are Untiring on March

At a uniform pace of four miles an hour, these boys can average 36 miles a day along mountain trails. To minimize danger from air raiders, entire divisions move in single file, with an advance guard armed only with broadswords and grenades. Every 10 minutes at the commander's whistle, the whole column shifts rifles from one shoulder to the other.

It is difficult to explain the spirit of camaraderie that has knit together this band of homeless men who have no families to celebrate their victories, and allow themselves no recreation except in their self-organized theater where they perform dances, plays and operettas.

Political education is one explanation for their intense determination and group loyalty. Every man is required to attend political lectures, and to study the Chinese language regularly even in wartime. Sixty per cent are said to be literate, in contrast to the 10 per cent in other Chinese armies.

Another reason for the contentedness of these boys is the democratic spirit among their officers, who have no title except "comrade," eat the same food and wear the same clothes.

Japanese Bombers Take Terrible Toll

Shanghai, Jan. 19

The Chinese National Relief Commission reported today that Japanese warplanes had killed 35,175 Chinese civilians and wounded 44,050 in Chinese cities and towns in the 17 months ending Nov. 30, 1938.

It was emphasized these figures did not include casualties in villages and rural areas, since it was impossible to get accurate information from such places.

The Commision said the Japanese made 3,548 raids on 417 towns and cities in 20 provinces, the most severely punished being Kwantung Province in South China where 9,797 were killed and 13,902 were injured.

Guerrilla army of 300,000 is reported forming in Yangtze Valley, not far from Shanghai.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — A newly constructed, obviously very loosely organized "National Salvation Army" of 30,000 guerrillas is understood to be roaming the countryside about Shanghai, Soochow and Hangchow. A traveling foreign correspondent has obtained information of this group indicating that it is by no means effective at the moment but that within the near future it may become more so.

The origin of this irregular body dates back to the period of Shanghai fighting when about 10,000 plain-clothes men were assembled, only to suffer repeated punishment by Japanese artillery and airplanes which reduced the total to 3,000 or fewer.

After the Chinese withdrawal, the group began to be built up again under a man named Yu I-chih. His forces included soldiers formerly in the regular armies, Shanghai shopkeepers and workers who lost their livelihoods because of the destruction in the port, and natives of the smaller cities who joined recruiting officers. Women as well as men joined but the women engaged in no active military work, helping in other ways including the political activities. Yu's efforts were aided, it is said, by a National Government grant.

Yu told the correspondent that he had more than enough rifles to arm 30,000 but that he lacked men of real training. Now his corps is being given regular training. Each recruit is given three months of instruction in care and handling of the rifle, infantry drill, how to operate hand grenades, and means of co-operation with the masses. In the way of special tactics they are told what clothing to wear in various areas, how to act when caught in a tight spot, how to avoid detection and in general how to seem as little like the guerrilla as possible under most circumstances. The corps consists both of uniformed and plain-clothes units.

Thus far the corps has worked mostly at preservation of peace and restoration of normal conditions, as well as extermination of traitors.

Paris Maps Deal For Cuban Sugar

PARIS (AP)—The French Government is considering a trade arrangement with Cuba which involves purchase of considerable amounts of Cuban sugar by private French importers, Government sources said Jan. 18.

Negotiations have not been started, as there are problems to be worked out between the Ministries of Commerce and Colonies, it was explained.

The purpose of such an agreement, it was stated, would be to open the Cuban market to French exports on a reciprocal basis.

No specific amount was mentioned, but a figure of 100,000 metric tons originating in trade gossip was termed "fantastic."

China's New Burma Road

(Continued from Page 1)

sistance is very far from being crushed. On the contrary, he finds that bombing of civilians is entirely ineffective as a means of breaking morale. At Chungking he finds morale "high," said that the people down to the coolies who work on the road, are full of hope and determination, and that nowhere is there any evidence of discouragement.

The information Mr. Johnson brings back tends in practically all respects to confirm those groups in the Administration who have carried on a long fight for China's cause on the ground that it is worth saving. They argued against the contention which up until recently was widespread that Chinese resistance would soon weaken, and that there was no physical means of aiding China even if it were desired.

Not only Ambassador Johnson's, but also other confidential information, now indicates that the Chinese morale and spirit of resistance continues high, and Ambassador Johnson's first hand report on the condition of the road to Burma disposes effectively of the argument that aid could not be given. In Department of Commerce quarters it is learned that ships are already unloading cargoes at Rangoon which presumably are intended for transshipment over the new road to Chungking.

The practical means exist. The amount of material which the road can accommodate is being calculated by the experts. All that remains is for the politicians and diplomats to decide how much aid they will render.

Northeast Harbor Project Approved

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine said the War Department and President Roosevelt had approved creation of the Northeast Harbor, Maine, Port Authority and a project to deepen and widen the harbor.

The Port Authority was established by the Maine Legislature to construct buildings to house services for yachts and boats visiting the harbor.

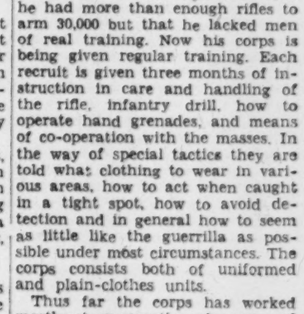
Mr. Brewster said the undertaking would make Northeast Harbor the second best harbor service on the New England coast. He rated Marblehead, Mass., as the best.

Canal Across Mexico Proposed in Congress

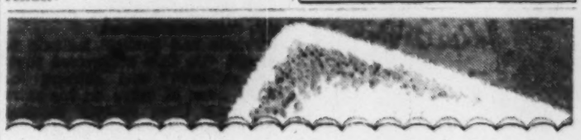
WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative George Holden Tinkham, (R) of Massachusetts, proposed Jan. 16 that the United States build a ship canal across Mexico. He introduced a bill to appropriate $490,000,000 toward construction of a canal in the states of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, Mexico. The canal would follow the Coatzacoalcos River where feasible.

Representative Tinkham introduced another bill providing for appointment of a Presidential commission to study the Mexican canal proposal.

Phone BUtterfield 8-4684
ANNA-MIA Inc.
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
1192 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY



THE PAUL GAIRE'S SALON 'NEW' Steam Permanent Waves
Super Curling BUDGET STEAM WAVE Complete $4.00
White Hair Our Specialty
Kool-Kurline Individual Steam Wave $5.00
Phone for Appointment
67 W. 44 St. Near 6th Ave.
NEW YORK CITY
Open Thurs. Eve.—MUrray Hill 2-6557
71 S. BROADWAY, YONKERS, N. Y.
54 PRATT ST., HARTFORD



January is the month for you to buy
TOWELS at McCUTCHEON'S

BATH TOWELS in a representative McCutcheon assortment . . . are featured during the January Sale at special prices. Make your choice now while selections are at their peak!
All Whites—Pastels—Colored Borders
Embroidered Towels—Sizes 22 x 44, 24 x 48, 26 x 48" included in the Sale, but not each style or size at each price
JANUARY SALE PRICES
3.75 — 9.50 — 12.50
Hemstitched, 16.50 a dozen
FIFTH AVENUE AT 49TH STREET, NEW YORK • VOLUNTEER 5-1000

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Five Bushel Farm

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Ten

Uncle Joseph was so taken by the knoll that he worked there almost entirely. His cousin Ephraim Hallet was through with his haying and came with John to help in the labor.

"You'll do as much for us some day, Joseph," he said, smiling. "There isn't much time now if the house-raising is set for the twentieth," and he took over the responsibility for supplying the last clapboards and shingles and floor boards that had to be made, since he was an expert woodsman who could judge the size and soundness of a tree at a glance and knew too, how to handle men and oxen.

Uncle Eben and Jehosophat Mountain built the road, Uncle Eben working very slowly and talking a good deal, while Jehosophat Mountain worked very fast and scarcely said a thing.

To Uncle Joseph fell the happy share of beginning work on the home lot. He brought Aunt Nannie and Aunt Deborah with him—and, of course, Sally and Andrew came, too—and all together they laid out the plan of the house with a 10-foot pole. It was to face southeast, looking straight down the river, with the morning's sun in its face, and the summer kitchen ell at the back toward the road, with the buttery and dairy room on the cool side sheltered, too, by a tree.

The front door and hall and stair were in the center of the house with a large room on each side and the long kitchen dining room across the whole back, except for one corner where there was a little bedroom in case anyone needed to be near the warmth of the kitchen in winter.

A Great House

There were to be two finished chambers with wainscoting and fireplaces, and a long unfinished chamber above the kitchen, with a fireplace, too, where the looms could stand and where any number of people could sleep. From this room the stairs to the attic would lead. It was to be a great house, very like the one they had left in Hingham, but it was to be larger and finer in its finishings if Uncle Joseph could manage it.

They spent most of a day working it out, down to the last pantry, and planning for the barns further back on the hillslope. Uncle Joseph was so happy and so proud, his face lighted up so as he planned, that everyone caught the fire of his joy.

"It will be a mansion," said Aunt Nannie, sighing with satisfaction, but then she shook herself out of her dreams to look at her brother seriously.

"I trust we're not counting our eggs before they're hatched, brother Joseph," she said. "It seems somehow as though things were going too smooth, like a blue day that's too blue and breeds bad weather!"

"Nonsense," said Uncle Joseph, "nothing's going to interfere with this house of ours, Nannie."

"It is Uncle Joseph's and Aunt Nannie's house," Sally thought. "They're the ones who care most. Aunt Deborah would always rather go off to pick goldenrod."

The next day Uncle Joseph started early as usual, and said the children might come again. It was a cool day for August, and particularly bright. The Picture Tree seemed to welcome them, with a trembling of its branches.

Uncle Joseph laid his hand on its white papery bark.

"Whatever other trees have to come down, you stay here," he said to the tree. All around them sounded bird-voices, bullying and coaxing their second-brood fledglings to fly.

The Witch Hazel Wand

"Get me a good witch hazel wand, Andrew," said Uncle Joseph. It took some little time and Sally had to help him, having lived much longer in the country.

When Uncle Joseph had the wand, he peeled it and held it lightly between his palms.

"Now watch, Andrew!" he said gaily. "Sally has seen this before. It's magic. I'm a dowser, and this wand and I are going to find where water lies under the ground. And I shall dig a well where the wand points."

It did seem magical to Andrew and to Sally, too, walking beside Uncle Joseph as he paced silently back and forth covering the ground, the peeled wand extended, point downward, between his palms.

"Nothing's going to happen," thought Andrew, disappointed, and he was just about to look away when suddenly he saw the wand tilt sharply forward, as though seeking the earth. He could have sworn that Uncle Joseph's brown hands had never stirred.

"There," said the dowser with satisfaction, "we'll find water in that hollow," and tossing the wand to Sally, he sent Andrew for the shovel he had brought with him and left standing against the Picture Tree.

Carved tree and willow wand—Sally's eyes were wide with the wonder of it, and unconsciously she took Andrew's hand as Uncle Joseph began to dig, half expecting a stream to gush forth at his feet with the first shovelful. Dark with forest mould the earth fell. Again and again Uncle Joseph bent his big shoulders and heaved strongly while the pile of loose earth about him grew. He had gone a little over three feet down when suddenly he stopped and then bent forward to pick up something in his hand.

"Look, children," he called, and the children darted to him.

Uncle Joseph's hand was full of bright red clay.

Buried Paint

"Here, Andrew," he said, "spit on a stone and rub some of this clay on it," and Andrew did. The wet clay made a kind of paint, and in a moment the stone was covered with smooth soft red.

"I've heard of people along the river finding red paint buried like this. If we get enough, we'll paint the front door with it, just for luck."

Sally had seldom seen him so pleased.

"Run along, chickens," he added, "and bring back a bushel basket. But don't tell Aunt Nannie or Aunt Deborah what you want it for. We'll have it for a surprise."

Andrew and Sally fairly flew over the ground until they got to the little house.

"What do you want with a bushel basket?" asked Aunt Nannie, who kept careful track of things.

"We can't tell! we can't tell!" the children cried, while Sally jumped up and down with excitement.

"Try to stand still—like Andrew," Aunt Nannie rebuked her, but she gave them the basket.

Uncle Joseph was very careful, digging out the red earth so that none might be wasted. There was more than red clay in the treasure, too, for soon his hand came on something smooth and hard, and he drew out a large spear-head, finely edged, and next two stones close together which he examined with particular interest.

"Felsite and pyrite!" he said to himself. "So they understood that! See, children!" and rubbing the stones clear of ochre on his shirt, he struck them sharply together half a dozen times.

Fire Stones From the Past

Suddenly a spark flew out, and then a small shower of sparks, like a flock of tiny golden birds flying from a tree, Sally thought.

"Perhaps we can light our first fire with them when the house is built," Uncle Joseph said. "That would be something to tell about afterward, eh, Andrew?"

"Are they Indian fire-things, sir?" asked Andrew.

"No, these Indians today know only the tedious business of rubbing dry sticks together," said the man. "Whoever left the fire stones and the red paint lived here before the tribes ever came to the Penobscot."

When they had gathered the last bit of the ochre, it came to nearly a quarter of a bushel.

"Plenty enough for the front door," said Uncle Joseph with satisfaction, "and perhaps for the back door, too."

He had found one more stone in his digging, a small greenish smooth stone, shaped like a fish with a mouth, and divided tail.

"It may have been a sinker for fishing," Uncle Joseph said, "but perhaps, too, some little girl wore it long ago. Will you be very careful of it, Sally, if I give it to you? You can wear it on a ribbon tied round the narrow part of the tail," and he handed the little fish to Sally with as much care as though it had been made of diamonds.

Sally squealed with delight.

"Really and truly, may I keep it all for my own, Uncle Joseph?" she cried. "See! Andrew, how smooth it feels!"

Uncle Joseph looked at Andrew. It was something of a wrench, but after all did not he have a thousand acres and a great house in the building, red ochre for his doors, and fire stones from the long away past to make his fire?

"You shall have the spear point, Andrew," he said, handing it to the boy. "Never drop it and mar its edge."

"I shall never drop it, sir," said Andrew, with such a look of awe that Uncle Joseph laughed out loud and clapped him on the shoulder.

The aunts, who had not seen the finding of the treasure, were a little less excited by it when the adventurers returned.

"I don't know that I want the door painted with nasty Indian stuff," said Aunt Nannie, but when she saw her brother's disappointment she took back what she had said.

"It will be something of a curiosity," she admitted, "and I feel a little different if you say it never belonged to these dirty savages who live beyond the village."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Andrew Patterson, living with the Smith family in Happy Valley village, Maine, was very much interested in the house which Uncle Joseph Smith was preparing to build for Aunt Nannie. It was he and Sally, the Smith's small niece, who found the best site for the house one afternoon when they were driven out of their way by a heavy rain storm, and came on a huge birch, which they named the Picture Tree. It stood on a large knoll with the forest in a circle about it and a fine view of the river over the tree tops. Here Uncle Joseph decided to build. Andrew often wondered when he should hear from his father, Captain Patterson of the brig Fair American, who was long overdue on a voyage.

A Linocut by Raphael Nelson

The Puma Has a Tawny Coat

Few wild animals are called by so many different names as the puma. Catamount, cougar, panther, American lion, all designate the same animal.

He is a fine-looking fellow with uniform tawny coat, and has a wide range, from British Columbia on the Pacific, and the New England States on the Atlantic, almost to Cape Horn. But, like many other wild animals in the United States, he is rapidly retreating before the advance of civilization.

Probably the puma is the friendliest of the big cats, so far as man is concerned. This is fortunate, since he is a fierce hunter, and well able to hold his own against other four-footed animals. He has a curious voice which, once heard, is never forgotten, because there is something very weird about it. Those who know it best say that it closely resembles the cry of a woman. The Puma in the picture looks meditative rather than fierce.

Twenty Days at Sea

By Paul Sheeline

It has been 20 days since we left San Francisco. Twenty days of pale blue sky; of multicolored sunset clouds above purple horizons; of an ever-moving, white-capped sea; of living in a little rolling freighter, the Silversandal, a tiny speck on a measureless amount of ocean.

It is hard for me now to believe that before we left San Francisco I had had some doubts about how we were to spend our time during this long crossing.

"Will the Captain give us enough to do?" I wondered. "How can we keep busy for 20 days?"

That problem was solved at breakfast on our first morning out.

"Boys," said the Skipper, "I've got a good job for you. You're to scrape out all the paint and dirt from the bottom of No. 2 lifeboat, clean it well, and paint it again." "Fine," we thought, "that will be easy."

But we were sadly mistaken. It was a stout procedure, chipping tiny bits of obstinate paint with big iron scrapers, trying to force those ungainly bars into corners where we really needed dental instruments.

Every morning for three hours we squatted in the botton of No. 2 lifeboat and chip-chip-chipped till we were sure our bones were definitely fixed in that position and we would never be able to stand again.

A Thorough Overhaul

One day as I was crouched down trying vainly to coax a bit of scale from one of the seats, I heard a muffled grunt from the bow where Tim had been working. I looked up, and saw the poor fellow on his back with his knees in the air, the upper half of his body squeezed somehow into the narrow forepeak. He had been scraping rust from some old iron rivets.

"Paul," his voice was muffled, but distinctly annoyed, "get me out of here. I'm stuck! I've been here so long I can't move!" And I had to help him out.

After the lifeboat was thoroughly overhauled and painted a nice fresh gray, we had to go minutely over all the gear, and see that it was in perfect order. We rubbed down the oars with sand until they were gleaming white, changed the water and biscuits, and replaced everything exactly as we had found it.

As soon as we were far enough South we put up the swimming pool again. This time it was much easier, since we knew where all the parts were, and how they were to be assembled. Whereas the first time it took us all day, we know had it up and ready to be filled in three hours.

Besides our daily morning job, (after the lifeboat it was painting ladders and gangways and steps) we studied a good deal of navigation. The first week out we learned how to take a sight of the sun at noon and find our latitude. We spent a lot of time on the bridge and in the chartroom, chatting with the officer of the watch, and that way picked up many details about sights, courses, steering by stars, currents, and chart reading.

Then there were two hours at the wheel every night, standing in the darkness of the bridge with only the dimly-lit compass card before us. Silence, except for the distant muffled throb of the engines, and the crashing of the waves against the ship's steel sides. Steering becomes a part of you, up there in the blackness, and though your eyes may cloud and your head may nod, it becomes instinctive to give a little rudder to port if need be, then let the wheel run back again, tapping sharply against your fingers. Those are two hours of being alone, two hours of thinking and dreaming.

But we did not work all the time, naturally. And there are a lot of ways to amuse yourself on shipboard. We organized a rummy tournament, and played a series of 10 games. The Skipper taught Tim and me how to play cribbage, a favorite card game in the East and one which we thought lots of fun, if a little complicated. Sometimes, after tea, we played shuffleboard. With the ship rolling back and forth it took a lot of practice to become accurate. But the best fun of all was in the swimming pool. Whenever we got hot (and that was very often!) we just dove in for a refreshing dip.

A Game of Aquatag

We wanted an excuse to stay in the water a long time, so we invented a most exciting and amusing game, which we called "Aquatag." From three to five people may play. The one who is "it" must close his eyes, keep them shut, and try to catch one of the others. No noise is made at all, and the "chaser" must guide himself by the sound of breathing and moving in the water. There are many ways of avoiding being caught, the most effective being to wait until he is almost down on you, then sink to the bottom, give a shove against the side, and shoot off underneath him. We never get tired of playing this game, and it even draws a sizeable audience. The Chinese cooks come out of the galley, the deck crew gathers on the hatch, the Captain and passengers lean over the upper deck railing, and everybody watches us.

Sunday evening, six days out from San Francisco, we caught sight of the Hawaiian Islands. At dusk we made out the grey, mountainous shape of Molokai Island, rising out of a sea magnificently colored with the reflections of the setting sun. After dark we rounded Diamond Head, and had a perfect view of the thousands of blinking red and white lights of Honolulu. Through the binoculars we made out the dim outlines of Waikiki beach, and could even see the huge red advertisement of the Dole Pineapple Co., next to the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, announcing to passing ships the succulence of its pineapple juice. What a shame to pass so close to Honolulu and yet not go ashore!

Thursday the twenty-fourth we celebrated Thanksgiving, but in a different atmosphere from the accustomed one. Lacking was the blustery November weather, the leafless trees, the cheery wood fires, the red apples and cider. Instead, we ate our Thanksgiving turkey dressed in white clothes, with the temperature outside at 85 degrees. But the spirit was still there, and after dinner every one sat around the table and sang every song he knew, while the Captain, Tim, and I accompanied (very out of tune!) on our respective fiddle, harmonica, and 15-cent flute.

Losing a Day

The day after Thanksgiving, instead of being Friday, was Saturday the twenty-sixth! That is because we crossed the International Date Line, at which all ships traveling Westward must skip a day, all those going East must add one. It made the week seem very short.

Sunday morning we passed little Wake Island, a barren atoll hundreds of miles from any other spot of land. It stands there in the ocean, a coral reef barely fifteen feet high, in the form of a horseshoe, with shoals blocking the open end. Wake is a relay in the clipper service across the Pacific. A few officials and mechanics live there, some native fishermen, but the island is very small and sparsely populated. There are not many trees, and the surface is almost entirely covered with short, stubby bushes and grass, whose roots have caught poorly in the thin, loose, earth. But the color of the water in the lagoon is a perfectly beautiful blue green, altogether unreal. And so we passed Wake, another island to be in our memories as having been seen, but not visited.

Before I close I want to mention a very interesting and helpful system that has been devised in England to acquaint young boys and girls with the life aboard a ship. I am told by Captain Leask that a few schools in America have adopted it too.

Corresponding With Sailors

One or two schools, usually corresponding to our grammar schools, are given the name of a ship that sails in foreign seas. The children, most of whom know very little about sea life or strange ports, then write to the apprentices or to the Captain and ask all the questions they can think of. Their letters are duly answered, and postcards, stamps, and photographs are sent to them to give them a better picture of what the rest of the world is like.

The children, ranging in age from seven to fifteen, write their letters on handsomely decorated stationery (at least, those who write to the Silversandal do). They have colored in the margins and made scrolls along the top, many of which are very well done. Besides asking questions, they tell the Captain about their own lives, what they play, what they study. They often draw maps of the places they visit, or pictures of things they've seen. I think it's a marvellous idea, not only because it helps the children learn more about other countries, but also because it teaches them how to express their ideas. The correspondence has grown so large that the Skipper has had to turn it over to the apprentices.

Some of the questions are very amusing. One, for instance, was from a little girl in Cumberland, England. She asks Captain Leask: "Have you ever had an adventure?" He answered as best he could: "This question has me stumped, as all sailors have run up against an adventure some time. What kind of an adventure do you want me to write about?" Other questions show signs of logical thinking and require very technical answers.

Sunday, the fourth of December, we passed through the difficult San Bernardino straits, and the next day sailed into the gorgeous harbor of Manila.

Braving a Blizzard

Sandy, the puppy, plunged headlong into a soft snowbank and came out on the other side powdered with white, his eyes sparkling. We strapped on our snowshoes and set out after him to find out what fascination the blizzard had for him. The wind snatched our breath away, flying snow closed our eyes, deep drifts hindered our progress.

But Sandy dashed happily to right and left and made excursions farther afield. He scared up a pheasant and looked bewildered when it flew away. He had a fine time playing with a flock of tree sparrows that seemed to enjoy the sport as much as he did.

The little flock of a dozen birds was feeding on weed tops that projected above the snow, and they paid no attention to Sandy until he dashed into their midst. Then they rose chattering into the air, circled about while he watched them, and wheeled, swooping down almost to his head. Sandy jumped into the air barking, rebelling against his own inability to follow. The birds came to rest again on the same weed patch.

A Merry Chase

Sandy routed them once more and this time they led him a merry chase across the field. They staid just out of reach and all the rest of the trip they were never far away. Sometimes they alighted to feed, sometimes they circled about us or perched on low trees to await our approach. Often we could distinguish the little black spot in the middle of their breasts.

The coating of ice on every weed and twig made the building of a campfire difficult indeed. The pile of mullein heads and hawthorne twigs which we gathered, however, ignited at last. While we toasted our weiners over it, a flock of chickadees came almost within arm's reach to enjoy the warmth.

Fifty or more snowbirds danced by us while we were at lunch, flying up and down through the drifting snow like autumn leaves blown by the wind. Curiosity may have been the guiding motive which brought them so near, for a glance at us was enough for them, and we did not see them again. We saw no English sparrows, doves nor starlings around. Such birds prefer to stay near inhabited places where living is easier.

Homes in the Hawthornes

Across a pasture dotted with hawthornes we came home, and were astonished to find how many of them had harbored some bird family last summer. There were the small hair-lined cups of chippies, the grassy homes of song sparrows, the neat round nests of kingbirds in the upper branches, the stick platforms of catbirds, and many others we did not recognize.

Comparatively few weed stalks projected above the snow, nearly all having been bent to earth and covered. Yet the native birds were finding sufficient weed seeds for they had not yet had to resort to the Buckthorn berries. Those bushes were still laden with their unappetizing fruits, which no bird will touch until driven to them by hunger.

As we reached the road again we heard a bird's note and looked up to see a tree-sparrow in a bush. He had followed to bid us farewell.

M. A. C.

The Fun of Poetry

By James Guthrie

VI

No account of the lyric age of the Sixteenth Century would be complete without something from Sir Philip Sidney. His sonnets are full of happy phrases, such as:

"With what sad steps, O moon, thou climb'st the skies!
How silently, and with how wan a face!"

And:

"Come, Sleep: O Sleep! the certain knot of peace,
The baiting place of wit, the balm of woe,
The poor man's wealth, the prisoner's release,
Th' indifferent judge between the high and 'ow.'"

But we must miss a good many fine poems in order to reach those which need to be quoted. Shakespeare is so very fluent, various, and hearty that we must not do more than snatch a little from him here:

"When daisies pied and violets blue,
And lady-smock all silver white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue
Do paint the meadows with delight,"

is a picture of spring. Then this is winter:

"When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail,
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail,
When blood is nipp'd, and ways be foul,
Then nightly sings the staring owl,
To-whit!
To-who!—a merry note,
While greasy Joan doth keel the pot."

His first lines are a series of quotations by now. "Come unto these yellow sands." "Where the bee sucks," "Full fathom five thy father lies," "Under the greenwood tree!" "Blow, blow, thou winter wind," and so forth. These are songs taken from the plays: the Sonnets and longer poems are separate great works, not well represented by quotation.

Thomas Nashe makes pretty play with Spring:

"Spring, the sweet Spring, is the year's pleasant king;
Then blooms each thing, then maids dance in a ring,
Cold doth not sting, the pretty birds do sing—
Cuckoo, jug-jug, pu-we, to-witta-woo!"

Thomas Campion's "Cherry-Rupe" next tempts us, and Sir Henry Wotton's "Character of a Happy Life"—

"How happy is he born and taught
That serveth not another's will;
Whose armour is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill!"

Ben Jonson we have quoted already; but these lines are very attractive:

"It is not growing like a tree
In bulk, doth make man better be;
Or standing long an oak, three hundred year,
To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere:
A lily of a day
Is fairer far in May,
Although it fall and die that night;
It was the plant and flower of light.
In small proportions we just beauties see;
And in short measures, life may perfect be."

We must hurry past Donne, and Dekker, and Fletcher, and Drummond of Hawthornden, and Beaumont, and Wither, with great regret, and come to Herrick (1591-1674). Herrick wrote his "Noble Numbers," which are full of religious sentiment; but he has not the earnest piety of George Herbert (1563-1624), and is known chiefly for his gay spirit, and for his beautifully-turned lyrics, of which during his long life he wrote a prodigious number. We hear his voice in this:

"Get up, get up for shame! The blooming morn
Upon his wings presents the god unshorn.
See how Aurora throws her fair
Fresh-quilted colors through the air:
Get up, sweet slug-a-bed, and see
The dew bespangling herb and tree!"

His are conceits, but very light-hearted ones. Sending a primrose, he writes:

"Ask me why I send you here
This sweet Infanta of the year?
Ask me why I send to you
This primrose, thus bepearled with dew?"

From Herbert we must take a piece to add to one quoted previously:

"When God at first made man,
Having a glass of blessings standing by—
Let us (said He) pour on him all we can
Let the world's riches, which dispersed lie
Contract into a span."

A poet usually placed beside Herbert is Henry Vaughan, who was actually younger. His "Retreat" is a beautiful poem, full of his own fine spiritual quality.

Waller, a poet of the court, did some nice things. "Go, lovely Rose" has real feeling in it.

Then we come to Milton, the great Puritan poet, and fairly enter the Seventeenth Century, and find a different note in the lyric. Crawshaw and Lovelace both mingle gaiety and solemnity. Here is the end of a poem by Lovelace, called "To Althea from Prison":

"Stone walls do not a prison make
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage:
If I have freedom in my love
And in my soul am free,
Angels alone, that soar above,
Enjoy such liberty."

With John Bunyan, who wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress," we must draw to a close for the present. Here is Bunyan's "Shepherd's Boy":

"He that is down need fear no fall,
He that is low, no pride;
He that is humble ever shall
Have God to be his guide.

I am content with what I have,
Little be it or much:
And Lord, contentment still I crave,
Because Thou savest such.

Fullness to such a burden is
That go on pilgrimage:
Here little, and hereafter bliss,
Is best from age to age."

A Puzzling Ride

Mirth and Alan went for a ride and the names of some of the interesting things they saw are in the following sentences. Can you find them?

1. The dog ate his supper, then went to sleep.
2. Opportunities bar neither creed nor color.
3. If there was no wind, mills ran by water power.
4. Andres, as he farmed but one acre, eked out his income by doing odd jobs.
5. Though the razor had a rough edge, he shaved as well as he could.
6. They looked like sparks of fire blowing across the fen, Cecelia thought.
7. To avoid the outre, especially in dress, is essential to good taste.
8. What ho! use Robin Hood tactics? Never.
9. Please order pickles and pate de foie gras, Susan, and do not forget crackers.
10. The hybrid gentian was neither blue nor fringed.

(Answers will be published on this page next week)

"Pax-ting"

The Girl Guide World Camp which will take place in Hungary in 1939 is to be called "Pax-ting." Pax, meaning Peace, embodies the aim of the World Association; it also forms part of the name chosen by the Chief Scout and Chief Guide for their English home, Pax Hill. They have also incorporated the word into the name of their new home in Africa—Paxtu.

And what about "ting"? Ting is a northern word for a gathering; and the most ancient parliament in Europe—that of Iceland is always called the Ting. So Pax-ting actually means Parliament of Peace.

REVELATION
TOOTH POWDER

Youngsters like Revelation Tooth Powder and its refreshing after-taste. Contains no grit, or harmful ingredients. Safe, positive cleansing action has made Revelation a favorite with dentists and countless families.

On sale at all drug counters. Trial size at 10¢ stores.

AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

Geese as an Ancient Egyptian Saw Them

When the great Pyramids were built in ancient Egypt, some 5,000 years ago, these geese were painted on the wall of a tomb. They are known to us as the Geese of Médum and provide us with one of the few known pictures painted in that great era.

The geese were clearly drawn so that we know their shape and the markings of their plumage. The Egyptian painter could do two things at once. He could portray geese so that they are true to life, he could make a handsome picture that ornamented the wall upon which it was painted. He was, in other words, decorative and realistic.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES

Cape Cod • 33rd Season • For Girls

Salt water beach, nearly a hundred acres. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, music, sketching. Craft shop. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby guest building for adults. Write for booklet.

FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

C. I. O. Unions Facing Ouster By Canadian Labor Congress

The News

OTTAWA, Jan. 19 (CP)—Thirty thousand members of the Congress of Industrial Organizations were threatened with being ousted from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, it was learned from an authoritative source, by a decision of the Trades' Congress Executive Council.

The Council decided by a majority vote of its four members, to suspend all C. I. O. unionists from the Congress, Canada's largest labor organization.

The Council's action has the effect of temporarily suspending C I. O. members until a convention either indorses or rejects the decision.

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Jan. 19—Labor leaders of both American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations today regarded with regret the decision of the Executive Council of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress which will likely result in the expulsion of the C. I. O. unions.

The unity of the trades labor movement has been impaired and the bargaining power of labor has been lessened by the decision, labor men declare. To others the action was inevitable in the light of the request by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, for expulsion of the C. I. O., made at the Houston convention of the A. F. of L. and because of what many craft unionists regarded as a challenge for control of the Congress by the C. I. O.

But the majority regarded the move as a retrogressive one, and there was a measure of resentment on the part of those who felt that a greater effort towards appeasement should have been made. At the Niagara Falls convention of the Congress last fall it was decided to leave the question in the hands of the Executive Council with instructions to work towards a restoration of harmony and unity in the labor movement in Canada.

Strong Pressure Cited

There was also the feeling that the drastic action was the result of promptings by certain factions in the A. F. of L. It is known that two of the strongest unions in the Congress, both of them A. F. of L., have declined to pay their dues for the past two months protesting that the order from Mr. Green had not been executed.

Numerically the Congress will not suffer greatly, losing about 30,000 members out of a total of 180,000. The C. I. O. unionists paid an estimated $5,000 each year in dues. The most serious loss will be that of the United Mine Workers who are particularly strong in Nova Scotia and Alberta. Trades unionism in those two Provinces will feel the effects of the break to a far greater extent than will any of the others. The C. I. O. membership in Canada is estimated at 75,000.

Plans of C. I. O. Leaders

Expressing regret that the step had been taken, C. I. O. leaders today spoke of plans to redouble organizing activity. There will be no national C. I. O. Congress formed, similar to the one which is expelling them, they said in denying reports from Washington that such a move was likely. In Alberta and Nova Scotia, where the mine workers find themselves deserted, provincial C. I. O. bodies may be formed, like those set up in States where the A. F. of L. has expelled Lewis unionists.

By refraining from forming a national Congress the C. I. O. has left the way open for eventual reconciliation, its leaders said today. This aim has been espoused by them, as well as by many leaders within the A. F. of L. ever since the rift between the rival organizations opened up. There were craft unionists who today went so far as to charge that the break was inspired and hurried by a comparatively small group within the A. F. of L. and lacked the support of the general membership. They cited the stand taken at Niagara Falls when it was decided to work for cooperation.

As far as the smaller units are concerned, the District Labor Councils will be free to decide upon the future of their C. I. O. members except in cases where they operate under the charters granted by the Congress. In many cases it is likely that they will retain their seats and continue to work in harmony in the smaller sphere.

No less international than the A. F. of L. but more tightly knit by virtue of its vertical structure the C. I. O. will probably withstand the shock of separation without permanent loss in strength. The council chambers of the C. I. O. are undoubtedly in Washington and while the more particular Canadian problem receives special treatment and consideration here the organization has not become naturalized in the same way that many A. F. of L. unions have. The strength or weakness of the organization in the United States will continue to determine the state of the Canadian branches.

Some observers surveying the sudden rift opened up between the two sections, serving long-time associates, were inclined to believe that the action would injure the Congress more than the expelled members.

HARTFORD, CONN.
G. FOX & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1847
FOX'S
JANUARY SALE of LINENS and BEDDING
continues its parade of smash-values with savings on Fox Own Brands and many nationally-advertised items.
SECOND FLOOR

SAGE-ALLEN
Toiletries
A Brand New Line
(Exclusively Sage-Allen's)
At Special Introductory Prices
Sage-Allen's Cleansing Cream Reg. $1.50 . . . . . $1
and other fine toiletries
Sage-Allen . . Main Floor
HARTFORD, CONN.

New England Laundry
Hartford's Complete Launderers and Dry Cleaners
ALL TYPES OF FAMILY WORK
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Tel. 2-3153

CREASE-PROOF CRUISERS FOR THE TRAVEL WARDROBE
We fairly bulge in our Cruise Shop with a scintillating array of the newest, smartest, eye-arrestingest dresses that ever adorned a seafaring sailoress.
For down in the heat there are those wrinkle-hating TOOTAL linens, fresh as a breeze, immaculate from ship to shore and back again, travel lovers you'll love to travel with.
$20 to $39.95
STACKPOLE, MOORE, TRYON CO.
115 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

Crossword Quiz Answers

	F	I	J	I	S		S	T	E	R	E	
D		L	A	D	Y		T	U	N	A		M
R	M		N	O	R	M	A	N	S		C	O
E	A	T		L	I	E	G	E		D	A	N
A	C	E	S		A	G	E		D	O	V	E
M	E	R	L	I	N		S	U	R	R	E	Y
		E	A	R			R	A	M			
S	E	N	N	I	T		S	I	M	E	O	N
P	A	C	T		H	O	P		A	R	N	O
A	S	E		H	E	A	R	T		C	T	Y
I	T		G	A	B	R	I	E	L		O	O
N		L	U	R	E			N	A	I	N	
	L	A	M	P	S			G	R	E	E	K

SALE!
Selby
ARCH PRESERVER
Shoes
$7.95 And Up
Emerson-Darby, Inc.
156 Temple Street
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

January Sale
KRAMER'S
Reliable Furs
191 Orange Street
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The New Haven Savings Bank
Is a Mutual Savings Bank Operated for the Benefit of Its Depositors.
There Being No Stockholders
Interest Paid Quarterly on Deposits
$1.00 Will Start an Account
170 Orange Street at Court
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

DEPENDABLE
Wihander
171 Orange St., New Haven, Conn.

New Jersey Calls 14 On Conspiracy Charges

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The State called 14 persons, including three present and two former city commissioners, to trial Jan. 18 to answer charges of conspiring to defraud the City of Newark in its acquisition of meadowlands in an industrial development project in Port Newark.

The defendants, all of whom pleaded innocent to indictments returned in December, 1937, include Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein, Commissioners Michael P. Duffy and Pearce R. Franklin, and Former Commissioners Reginald C. S. Parnell and Anthony F. Minisi.

Pastor and Congregation Build Church

Acme

Save $17,000 by Own Work in Building Edifice

When the Baptist Church of Brookfield, Ill., needed a larger building and there was not enough money in sight to erect it, the men and women of the congregation decided to do the work themselves. The pastor, the Rev. Frank Brolik, is shown at the right displaying his skill with hammer and chisel. Laymen are seen wheeling material into the structure which, it is expected, will be ready by Easter.

President Asks For No Exemption Of U. S. Salaries

(Continued from Page 1)

derant opinion held a constitutional amendment to be necessary, and a constitutional amendment was highly improbable, since it would require ratification by three fourths of the states, and the states themselves are the prime beneficiaries from the present situation.

But late in 1937 the Supreme Court comes along, and a two-judge minority in the Brush case approved Federal taxation of local functions not essential to the existence of the local authority. On May 23, 1938, a 5-to-2 majority decision upheld the minority in the Brush case, and in the New York Port Authority decision held that certain salaries, and by indirection certain securities, were taxable.

This decision was repeated in another, last May, permitting imposition of an amusement tax upon proceeds of football games conducted by the University of Georgia, despite the fact that this is a State institution. And there the law now rests.

The Treasury, however, feels that the decisions impose an obligation immediately to tax State and local securities and individuals, and to make the tax retroactive unless legislation is passed before March 15. Such laws are already on the ways.

Adult Courses Call Workers in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—More than 1,000 persons in this community are taking advantage of an adult educational program being carried on by the Works Progress Administration, under the supervision of J. T. Cobb, who stated that 1,238 persons had enrolled for courses the past six months, and that 1,036 are receiving instruction at present. These include 300 factory employees who are learning to read and write.

The project is being undertaken in co-operation with advanced students at Duke University, Mr. Cobb pointed out, in an effort to reduce the percentage of adult illiteracy as much as possible before the 1940 federal census is tabulated. White persons being taught number 316 out of 420 who have enrolled in the past six months; Negroes number 720 out of a total enrollment of 818 in the same period.

Ontario Stiffens Tests For Boiler Inspectors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—In an endeavor to stamp out incompetency said to have been found in the administration of Ontario's boiler inspection regulations, Norman Hipel, Minister of Labor for the Province, has announced that only qualified government officials will be permitted to do this inspection work.

Some 1,800 stationary and hoisting engineers in Ontario, who were hitherto authorized to test and inspect boilers and forward their reports to the department have now lost this authority. Very few of these men, Mr. Hipel contended, had the necessary qualifications to make these tests, nor have they the necessary instruments to make adequate inspections.

Hawaii to Celebrate Centennial of Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Educators in Hawaii have mapped tentative plans for the celebration in 1940 of the centennial of the public school system. Commissioners of Public Instruction have authorized Oren E. Long, Superintendent of Public Instruction, to work with Dr. Arthur L. Dean, Chairman of the Commissioners, in formulating plans for the observance.

The first law establishing the public school system in Hawaii was passed in 1840. Hawaii's educators are proud that many early settlers on the West Coast sent their children to school in Hawaii rather than to institutions in the eastern part of the United States.

Why Not Start Over?

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Page Gertrude Stein.

House Bill 376 in the Colorado Assembly is entitled "a bill for an Act to Amend an act entitled 'to amend an act entitled "to amend section one of an act entitled 'an act to provide a bond issue'."

President's Tax Message

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's tax message to Congress follows:

In my message of April 25, 1938, I urged that the time had come when the Congress should exercise its constitutional power to tax income from whatever source derived. I urged that the time had come when private income should not be exempt either from federal or state income tax simply because such private income is derived as interest from federal, state or municipal obligations or because it is received as compensation for services rendered to the federal, state or municipal governments.

A fair and effective progressive income tax and a huge perpetual reserve or tax-exempt bonds could not exist side by side. Those who earn their livelihood from government should bear the same tax burden as those who earn their livelihood in private employment.

The tax immunities heretofore accorded to private income derived from government securities or government employment are not inexorable requirements of the Constitution, but are the result of judicial decision.

Puts Hope in Courts

I repeat that it is not unreasonable to hope that judicial decision would permit the elimination of these immunities.

Decisions of the Supreme Court rendered since my message, particularly the decision in the Port of New York Authority case, have made an important and constructive contribution to the elimination of these inequitable immunities.

It is obvious, however, that these inequities cannot be satisfactorily corrected by judicial decisions alone. Without legislation to supplement them, many individuals and corporations will be subjected to tax liabilities for income received in past years which they mistakenly but in good faith believed to be tax-exempt.

It is evident, for example, that employees of many state agencies as well as the holders of securities of public corporations believed that the income they received from such sources was tax-exempt, in view of the opinions of eminent counsel based upon earlier decisions of the Supreme Court. In the interest of equity and justice, therefore, immediate legislation is required to prevent recent judicial decisions from operating in such a retroactive fashion as to impose tax liability on these innocent employees and investors for salaries heretofore earned, or on income derived from securities heretofore issued.

Are Many Uncertainties

In the light of those decisions there are, among taxpayers of the nation, inevitable uncertainties respecting their tax liabilities. There is uncertainty whether the salaries which they receive are not taxable under the existing provisions of the revenue acts; there is uncertainty whether the interest which they receive upon the obligations of governmental instrumentalities is similarly not taxable; and there is an uncertainty whether the salaries and interest which they have received for past years will create an unanticipated source of tax liabilities and penalties.

In view of the fact that the Bureau of Internal Revenue will have no choice but to enforce our Income Tax Law as declared in the latest decisions of the Supreme Court, prompt legislation is necessary to safeguard against the inequities to which I have referred. The need, therefore, is for the prompt enactment of equitable rules, prospective in operation, which the Bureau can apply and taxpayers can observe without that mass of litigation which otherwise is to be anticipated. We are confronted with a situation which can be handled with fairness to all and with reasonable administrative convenience only through the co-operation of the Congress and the courts.

Sees Hardship Possible

Unless the Congress passes some legislation dealing with this situation prior to March 15, I am informed by the Secretary of the Treasury that he will be obliged to collect back taxes for at least three years upon the employees of many state agencies and upon the security-holders of many state corporate instrumentalities, who mistakenly but in good faith believed they were tax-exempt. The assessment and collection of these taxes will doubtlessly in many cases produce great hardship.

Accordingly, I recommend legislation to correct the existing inequitable situation, and at the same time to make private income from all Government salaries hereafter earned, and from all Government securities hereafter issued, subject to the general income tax laws of the Nation and of the several States.

It is difficult for almost all citizens to understand why a constitutional provision permitting taxes on "income from whatever source derived" does not mean "from whatever source derived."

High Oregon Peak May Be Named For Friend of Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—A high peak overlooking both Crater Lake and much of the Klamath country in which he pioneered, may be named for the late Capt. Oliver C. Applegate, for years the "grand old man" of Southern Oregon.

The National Park Service has recommended the naming of the peak. It commands one of the finest views to be had from any point in Crater Lake National Park.

Captain Applegate was born in the Oregon country in 1845, before it was organized as a territory. He came into the Klamath region in 1865, when his father was named Klamath Indian Agent. He served the Indian Agency in various capacities and as sub-agent at Yainax at the time of the Modoc war was instrumental in maintaining peace among Indians in his part of the Klamath reservation.

In recent years he was active in conducting parties into the Modoc lava beds. He passed away a few weeks ago.

Safety Expert Honored By U. S. Junior C. of C.

CHICAGO (AP)—Lieut. Franklin M. Kreml of the Evanston, Ill., Police Department will be awarded the 1938 Distinguished Service Award of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, the organization announced Jan. 18.

Lieutenant Kreml's nationally know work in traffic safety won him the diamond key awarded annually to the man 35 years old or younger regarded as contributing the most to society in the preceding year.

College Research Nears Solution Of Grease in Sewage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Long strides toward solving the problem of grease and oils in sewage, which constitute a serious nuisance to communities and industries, have been taken by the Engineering Experiment station at the University of Wisconsin.

The exhaustive study made by Arthur L. McLeod will help to reduce pollution of lakes and streams.

Tests were made on 50 manufactured grease interceptors to catch basins, used in the drain line of plumbing fixtures to retain greases so that they may be periodically removed to prevent them from entering the sewer system. Mr. McLeod is now ready to recommend the most advantageous combination of features to produce the best possible interceptors.

The problem arises where grease-laden sewage from homes, restaurants, hotels, hospitals, hide tanning and curing plants, soap factories, fat rendering establishments, slaughter houses, garages and filling stations, is disposed of by dilution in a stream or lake.

Toronto Musician Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Sir Ernest MacMillan, conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Musicians. Sir Ernest has just received word from London that at a recent meeting of the Committee of Management of the Academy a unanimous resolution was passed to this effect. The new honor will permit Sir Ernest to use the initials "Hon. R. A. M." after his name.

Testimony Hints Device Hoarding For Trade Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

not commercially to their advantage to do it."

"It is not commercially?"

"I do not see why it would be," said Dr. Jewett. "If I were in their place I would not."

Lubin Queries Jewett

Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, then entered the questioning.

"I still am terribly upset about the long life of the tube," he said.

"Upset about it?" asked Dr. Jewett.

"Yes, if I understand you correctly these other principles embodied in the long life of the tube have not been adapted to radio. In other words I can't go out and buy a tube which would last 50,000 hours as compared with a 1,000-hour tube. The reason, as I understand you, is that the people who make tubes won't make a 50,000 tube—"

"I don't say they won't," Dr. Jewett interrupted. "I don't know what their business is."

"It is not being done."

"As far as I know it is not."

"But from the point of view of the physics involved it could be."

"Yes, except that there is a little difference, I presume, that the tube which would last 50,000 hours in the Bell system probably wouldn't last 50,000 hours in your radio set or my radio set."

"Let's assume it would last only 20,000, so you increase your efficiency by 2,000 per cent," said Dr. Lubin. "Now the reason for it, as you understand the situation, although, as you say, you don't know the facts, is that these manufacturers of 1,000-hour tubes by producing a 20,000 hour tube cut down the potential demand for their product—they sell less tubes, and their personal interest keeps them from doing it. What is there, then, to keep anybody else who doesn't make tubes today from going into that business and producing a 20,000-hour tube?"

Change in Techniques

Dr. Jewett said it might require readjustment of techniques in manufacturing plants. Tube makers had built up a technique for the short life tube, he said, and it is "extremely difficult to pick up an entirely different technique." This did not seem to satisfy Dr. Lubin. He just couldn't understand, he said, how people would forego the opportunity of making "millions" in manufacturing something 20 times as good, which would not cost much more than the present article. Chairman O'Mahoney took up the thread and asked why Western Electric itself (the manufacturing subsidiary of A. T. & T.) didn't "develop and manufacture in the radio field a perfectly marvelous discovery which it has made?"

Dr. Jewett could not answer the question either, and urged the committee to find out from the Bell Company if it were not prevented from going into radio development by its cross-licensing agreements with the radio manufacturers. The hearing was left in darkness, with committee members obviously upset, and the chairman requesting Dr. Jewett to ascertain definitely whether "this cross-licensing arrangement prevents you from manufacturing the long-life tube for the radio field."

Explains It All

Philo Farnsworth, President of the Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation, on the witness stand today explained the absence of 50,000-hour tubes as due to simple causes. At the average domestic rate of use, he said, tubes like this would last 25 or 50 years—long after the set was worn out. Obsolescence of sets made shorter life more practical, he explained. Some members of the committee, however, still seemed unconvinced.

Sold! First Electric Light Plant for $2,150

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The world's first commercial electric lighting plant, invention of Thomas Alva Edison, was auctioned off for $2,150 Jan. 18 to the Franklin Institute, sole bidder.

The sale of the plant, assembled by the inventor at Sunbury, Pa., nearly half a century ago, was arranged by attorneys for the estate of Edison's one-time financial supporter, P. B. Shaw, of Williamsport, Pa. It has been exhibited at the Institute for some time.

One Source of Responsibility

Daily bookings for whole or part loads as well as individual pieces of furniture to or from Washington, Norfolk, Richmond, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and all points en route.
Branches PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NEW YORK
MODERN DAVIDSON MOVERS
400 Key Highway, Baltimore South 2900
Proven Dependability Since 1896

In Our JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
these
COMFORTABLE CHAIRS...19.95
regularly $28.50
Very handsome mahogany frame chairs—just one of each design and color, upholstered in exquisite fabrics of the finest quality.
LYCETT, Inc.
317 North Charles Street
BALTIMORE, MD.

Argentine Board Appointed To Keep Foreign Trade Going

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—This country, having an economy more involved in foreign dealings than many of its neighbors, has found it necessary to appoint a Trade Control Board. For the Ortiz Government seems convinced that some central authority must watch compliance with treaties, study out new agreements, and defend overseas commerce under changing conditions.

The Board will be composed of representatives from the three Ministries chiefly concerned—Foreign Relations, Finance, and Agriculture—and will be known as the Permanent Inter-Ministerial Committee for Political Economy. It is expected to yield a co-ordination of study and action which will be especially useful in the diplomatic sphere. Hardly a week has passed recently, with varying conditions at home and abroad, which has not demonstrated the absence of this expert co-ordination. Exchange negotiations with the protesting British Railways, the new "selected immigration" treaties, agricultural harvest relations, the diplomatic representations to bring Italy up to scratch in the terms of a bilateral trade pact, the Brazilian "wheat episode" with the United States, and continued clashes between totalitarian and free trading policies have indicated that a change was called for.

Detailed instructions given to the new body reveal a variety of functions. It will suggest, in regard to new trading arrangements between Argentina and foreign countries, besides supervising the operation of existing treaties. A special point will be made of the study of international political economy so far as it affects Argentine pastoral exports and incipient national industry. The Government will be kept informed on all matters relating to the country's economy and the effects of foreign protective measures on the progress of Argentine exports. There will be systematized advice for Argentine officers abroad and preparation of data to guide Congress in commercial agreements subject to legislative approbation.

It is a defensive rather than an offensive organization, though it is hoped that the co-ordination will result in increased exports. It is also believed that permanent machinery for trade investigation and control will expedite those negotiations demanded by general national interest, avoid past mistakes and shape a definite policy with regard to international trade, held to be all the more urgent in view of the Anglo-American trade pact.

The Board will be permanently installed at the offices of the Agricultural Ministry, to be transferred to the Foreign Ministry when negotiations proceed with overseas authorities. Members, all of whom are career men, will work under instructions from their respective Ministries. This rule should not cause any delay or confusion in negotiations, as all are departmental experts. Argentine business is hoping that good team work will result and a permanent policy evolved which will reveal Argentina arrayed definitely on the side of freer and fairer international exchange.

Former Engineer on Panama Canal, An Octogenarian, Wins Hoover Award

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—The name of John Frank Stevens, formerly chief engineer of the Panama Canal, has today been added to the scroll of recipients of the Hoover engineering medal. Mr. Stevens, who is an octogenarian, living at Southern Pines, N. C., did not attend the meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers at the Engineering Societies' Building here last night, at which the medal was bestowed upon him, the honor being received in his name by Donald F. Stevens, of Baltimore, his son.

Mr. Stevens was cited for his work on the Panama Canal and for humanitarian work for the inter-allied forces in Siberia during the World War. Presentation of the medal was made by Gano Dunn, chairman of the Hoover Medal Board of Award.

The medal, the third to be awarded, is given under the auspices of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical engineers, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

The Norman Medal, another award of the Society, went to Prof. Hunter Rouse, of the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.; the J. James R. Croes medal to E. C. Hartman, of the Aluminum Research laboratories in New Kensington, Pa.; the James Laurie prize to Leon S. Moisseiff, who has done outstanding work in New York City; the Arthur M. Wellington prize, to Charles M. Noble, engineer for the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, Harrisburg, Pa.; the Collingswood prize for junior engineers, to Douglass M. Stewart, of the Ingersoll Rand Company, New York.

Forest Fire Radio Bands

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Communication Commission has allocated three new radio frequencies in the 2,000-3,000 kilocycle band for exclusive use in preventing and combating forest fires.

Get It at May's, It Pays
Vast buying resources plus the rule to give you the utmost in value make this slogan important to your purse!
THE MAY COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland

BALTIMORE, MD.
Shop Us First and Save
Brager Eisenberg
Baltimore's Great Thrift Store
Eutaw, Saratoga and Clay Sts.
Calvert 2222
We Give and Redeem S&H Green Stamps

Phone Calvert 5421 We Deliver
E. A. SCHAFER
G. WM. SCHAFER JR.
Choice Lamb, Veal and Pork
537-539 Lexington Market
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.
Pay Cash and NEVER Get a Bill at
Largest Cash Store in the South
GUTMAN'S

SALE
PRE-FEBRUARY SALE
10% to 40% off
on all our regular stock Bedroom, Dining Room, Living Room and Juvenile Furniture.
C. H. LEARS
417 N. Howard St. Vernon 3463
BALTIMORE, MD.

BALTIMORE, MD.
HOCHSCHILD, KOHN & CO.
Meliza Korjus' RCA-Victor Records
of her songs from
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
$1

FIRE
AND OTHER LINES OF
INSURANCE
INSURE • TODAY
National Liberty Ins. Co.
HARRY C. BLOHM, Agent
1102 Mercantile Trust Bldg.
PLaza 6264
BALTIMORE

Now!
O'Neill's
January White Sales!
Shop and Save!
O'Neill's
Charles St. at Lexington
BALTIMORE, MD.

NOW You can install an Automatic Coal Stoker for as low as $195.00
A FREED BIN-FEED AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC COAL STOKER can be installed in your present furnace.
Safe, Dependable and Fully Guaranteed
Wilcox & Ziegler, Inc.
Gay, Aisquith & Monument Sts.
Wolfe 1670

BALTIMORE, MD.
COAL
Anthracite and Bituminous
Chrysler's Airtemp Oil Burners
Three years to pay
Fuel and Furnace Oils
EMERSON & MORGAN
11 W. Fayette St. Plaza 3351

The Home Forum

A Day for Good Riddance

"THERE ought to be a day for getting rid of things," Mr. Jones began.

Mrs. Jones kept on with her knitting. "Why do you want to get rid of things?" she asked.

"First, for the practical reason of making room for the important things we don't want to get rid of. Second, for the aesthetic reason of feeling free and uncluttered. Third, for the sheer exhilaration of the process. It's fun to throw things away. Oh, I've thought it all through. You can ask me questions."

"Just what do you propose to throw away?" she asked, her fingers flying fast.

* * *

MR. JONES SETTLED back in his chair. "Many things. Many things. As a starter—" he glanced ominously about the room—"as a starter, we might begin on something easy like that pile of old magazines. Then we might go on and get rid of a few unnecessary social engagements. We might even work ourselves up to getting rid of some of our prejudices."

"I see," said Mrs. Jones, not looking up from her knitting. "I should suppose that what you have in mind would take more than one day. I should want a month at least."

"Of course, it couldn't be confined to one day. It would overflow, just as Christmas overflows over the month of December. But there ought to be a definite day to anchor it to the calendar, so to speak. January first might do. That would make New Year's Day really important. Or February first. February was the month the old Romans spent in housecleaning. Or March first, with a good spring wind to blow away the accumulated dust. Or April first. That would make that day something more than a joke. Even the Fourth of July might do. Independence Day, you know. But I incline to the winter months, for the symbol and perfect expression of good riddance is the bonfire, and the bonfire is most beautiful when snow is on the ground. A bonfire of old letters, for instance. That would make a lovely flame. So lovely, one would forget to feel regretful."

* * *

MR. JONES SMILED in anticipation of the bright vision. Mrs. Jones kept on with her knitting.

"You would begin on that pile of old magazines, you say. Where would you end? Where would you draw the line? Would you throw away a few tables and chairs? If I remember my ancient history, Diogenes had an idea very much like yours. He lived in a tub to simplify housekeeping. He threw away his wooden bowl, because it was too much bother. He was logical at least."

"I would rather have been Diogenes than Alexander," Mr. Jones retorted. "But one doesn't have to go to such extremes. Things can be classified. First, there are the things that never were and never will be of any use. They would go. Second, there are the things that once were useful but have outgrown their usefulness. They would go. Third, there are the things that have no immediate use but are saved for a possible future use. Most of them ought to go. Understand, when I say useful, I include beautiful things. Beauty is a kind of use. Fourth, there are useful things that are not useful enough. They might be all right if there was an infinity of room. But in a house like ours, in a world like ours, they need to be weeded out. Just how severe a weeder you are depends on your tastes—and your sportsmanship."

* * *

SUDDENLY MR. JONES sat up and faced his wife. "Martha, you don't seem very sympathetic toward my idea." His tone was half playful, half serious.

Mrs. Jones dropped her knitting in her lap and looked at her husband. "Sympathetic? Your idea? My dear, do you realize that what you have been telling me is something I have wanted and hoped for and worked for all my life? In my poor illogical woman's way, it is what I have been trying to tell you ever since we were married. If I seemed unsympathetic just now, it was because what you were saying seemed too good to be true. I thought it might be only a theory that you were expounding. But as for getting rid of superfluous things, I should be happy if we did that every day of every month of every year. And as for that pile of old magazines"—she paused dramatically and turned toward them—"they wouldn't be there, if you hadn't protested against my throwing magazines away before you had finished reading them. I propose you inaugurate your bonfire policy tonight. There's snow on the ground. There's no wind. And it's not late. I should like to see your beautiful theory become a beautiful fact."

ROBERT FRANCIS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$12.00 Three months...$3.00
Six months.....$ 6.00 One month.....$1.00
Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Katharinenstrasse 27, Halensee I.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mon. Blanc.
BUDAPEST: Esterhazy 17.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York.....500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago.....Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit.....3-101 General Motors Building
Miami.....1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis.....1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City.....405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco.....625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....210 West Seventh Street
Seattle.....824 Skinner Building
London.....Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris.....56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva.....16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

By Courtesy of The French Art Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LE PONT DE PONTOISE": *A Painting by Camille Pissarro*

AS YEARS pass, the name of Camille Pissarro (1830-1903) looms larger in the history of modern French painting. While Claude Monet is better known for his impressionistic innovations, Pissarro employed the newly initiated methods with greater sensibility and sentiment.

In his early twenties, Camille Pissarro visited Venezuela. He returned in 1855 to Paris, where he became acquainted with Corot and acknowledged his influence. When he sought refuge during the War of 1870 in London, he studied the landscapes of the great English nature painter, J. M. W. Turner.

Paul Cézanne, master of Post-Impressionism, learned a great deal from Pissarro, and often declared his indebtedness to him.

This scène of the bridge at Pontoise is typical of the Impressionists, who sought to depict, with greater accuracy, the daily scene as they perceived it: the streets of Paris, public squares, bridges, smoking chimneys, people promenading. Throughout, light and color serve as the instruments of expression; divided or broken color, touches of contrasting hues which blend in vibration as they leave the canvas. The Impressionist sought to indicate the changing, transitory quality in outdoor scenery; flickering light, blurred surfaces, unceasing fluctuation. With all his intellectual preoccupation, Camille Pissarro managed to paint scenes which are full of vitality.

D. A.

Colonial Capital of the South

WILLIAMSBURG in the mid-century, . . . presented an appearance quite different from that of any other colonial capital. As a town, its existence was negligible; its reason for being was to serve as a meeting place for the legislature. It was a place of seasons: during the sessions of the House of Burgesses it was packed with persons and personages drawn together by the demands and opportunities of politics, society, and trade; as soon as the Assembly had been prorogued it relapsed into a quiet so deep that the dust of Duke of Gloucester Street was hardly troubled by a passing hoof. . . . For two-thirds of every year, the arched brick colonnades of the state house, rebuilt and styled "The Capitol" in the full tide of classic revival, were empty of footsteps; the Raleigh Tavern was sure to have space for the traveler on his way; the playhouse was dark; weeds grew in the race track on the edge of town. Transitory residence was reflected in the domestic architecture; a few brick houses of considerable proportions indicated the eight or ten families of importance who made the capital their permanent home, but the typical house was a story-and-a-half white frame structure of simple design, occupied by one of the great plantation families for only a month or two in the course of the year.

Once the season was on, however, Williamsburg quickened with a gaiety proportionate to the preceding calm. At the race track, the light glints on the polished thoroughbreds of Colonel Byrd and Colonel Tayloe. The latest successes from London entrance the playgoer. Boys run down the streets with fresh copies of the Virginia Gazette. Doctor Benjamin Franklin of Philadelphia is visiting the College, and receiving the honorary degree of M. A. . . . In 1758 the galleries of the capital were crowded to watch the House welcome young Colonel Washington home from the wars; the role of conquering hero so overcame him that he was unable to make a coherent acknowledgement; Speaker Robinson came to his rescue by saying, "Sit down, Mr. Washington, your modesty equals your valor, and that surpasses the power of any language I possess." —From "George Mason, Constitutionalist," by HELEN HILL. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

Darkness Falls On the Hill of Tara

I STOOD with a Meath man on the Ridge of Tara watching the light of the spring evening fade. To the left, as we looked north, the sun fell in a broad avalanche of fire, but the long orange of its glow could never be mistaken for a flame kindled by human hands. From the east, cerulean clouds lay low upon the world. The Hill of Slane was lessened by the rising ground dimly seen beyond, crowned by the wood *en brousse* on the hill of Cullen and by an intervening hill. Earth loomed bluer than the sky, and so blue was the land that a faint mist caused a lake-like water to spread between the hill and Tara's height, as if the submerged and invisible valley of the Boyne were flooded as in the days when it first overflowed from its uncovered source. Motor-lights coming from Navan to the west gave out bright and intermittent gleams. . . .

Darker blue the land lies, heavy greyness looms above it. From the right, darkness closes all the view. This is the moment when, if ever, the flame that is to give its light to Tara's lamps must be awakened from its smouldering wood and its incandescent stones stirred. Patrick's bonfire is leaping yellow far to the right. The sentry is not deceived by the great lake that the land mist has welled into his view. A mirage. Evening fall on Tara is one of the most impressive sights in this legendary country. Dim, sea-blue, immense, immemorial. And the spectator is left with a sense of loss, of inadequacy and inferiority; why, God only knows. My friend, whose imagination has been lost for a colour filter, caught me by the elbow. "If only I had my infra-red!" But I was seeing infra-red. This is no stuff for an instant in time, no matter how clearly the scene can be made to show up after dark. Why should darkness fall on Tara? We spend millions on Woolworth Irish—call the language Gaelic if you will—but where is the knowledge of our terrific Past? Where is its message to us its heirs in the Present? What has put a caveat between us and Tara? Here we are on our own soil. The thick grass trammels our feet, mutely endeavouring to anchor us to our real estate, to halt us from our vagaries and our aimless crusades. Here is a noble natal place which the many unreckonable races of modern Europe would give their treasure to possess. But what man or nation can purchase a past? We have the most credible and unaccountable past in the heroic period of any nation's glory. What have we done with it? We have let it to legend and to tradition to become a tale told by idiots. While even the dumb land heaves up in a mute appeal to us not to be unmindful of the nobles who have gone.

A large brown hare, the loveliest of our wild things, leaped and zigzagged before me. Then over a wall with him, as I went down the hill.—OLIVER ST. JOHN GOGARTY, in "I Follow St. Patrick." (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock.)

L'Omnipotence de Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUAND on envisage la première apparition du christianisme, on se rend compte que ce qui donnait aux paroles et aux œuvres du Christ Jésus leur indestructible vitalité et leur incommensurable influence, c'était l'omnipotent pouvoir de Dieu reflété par le Maître; et ceci augmente notre confiance dans l'omnipotence du bien. Les limitations d'une langue étrangère à la plupart des hommes furent vaincues par le pouvoir transcendant du bien, de l'Amour, du divin Principe, de l'Ame, qu'exprimait si pleinement Jésus de Nazareth. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, dit dans son ouvrage intitulé *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 99): "Considérée séparément, la chose par laquelle Jésus de Nazareth semblait le plus divin était sa foi dans l'immortalité de ses paroles. Il dit: 'Le ciel et la terre passeront, mais mes paroles ne passeront point;' or elles n'ont point passé."

Certaines choses quelquefois nous tourmentent et nous attristent: le manque apparent de croissance spirituelle dans le monde, les tentatives de l'entendement charnel qui de nos jours voudrait détruire le christianisme. Mais nous voyons la vanité de ces tentatives quand nous comprenons le pouvoir, le caractère éternel de ce qui est soutenu par la puissance de Dieu. La Vérité, Dieu, est immuable, invincible, indestructible.

Si l'influence apparemment active du mal et de la haine n'a pu réduire au silence la voix à la fois douce et forte du Christ Jésus, parlant dans une obscure province à d'humbles auditeurs, elle ne pourra certes pas aujourd'hui étouffer le message de la Vérité; car des milliers de disciples apprennent à le perpétuer et à le propager par le pouvoir du Christ. A notre époque — depuis plus de soixante ans du reste — on pratique en Science Chrétienne le renouvellement, la réaffirmation et la démonstration de la vérité curative contenue dans les enseignements de Jésus; en effet, comme le déclare Mrs. Eddy (*Manuel de L'Eglise Mère*, p. 17), la mission de la Science Chrétienne consiste à "rétablir le Christianisme primitif et son élément perdu, la guérison."

Si les humains voulaient comprendre puis appliquer dans la vie de chaque jour le fait que le bien est omnipotent et le mal sans pouvoir, quelle avance on verrait se réaliser! Au contraire, ce qui semble prévaloir, c'est la croyance que le mal est positif et le bien négatif. Par exemple, on croit en général que si elle s'introduit dans une chambre pleine de gens en bonne santé, une seule personne atteinte d'une maladie censée contagieuse peut leur communiquer ce mal. Quel serait le résultat si l'on croyait tout aussi fermement que c'est la santé qui est contagieuse et non la maladie?

Quelquefois on remarque que la croyance au mal semble paralyser un groupe de personnes, qui devraient au contraire affirmer vigoureusement leur droit de savoir et de prouver que le bien seul est intelligent, puissant, formidable, victorieux, opportun. Si tels problèmes concernant les nations, les familles ou les individus aboutissent à des tragédies, c'est parce que trop souvent on met sa foi et sa confiance dans la prétendue force du mal, qui pourrait triompher du bien et le détruire.

Toutefois, même si, étant donné notre ignorance, le mal semble temporairement prévaloir, penser à l'exemple de Jésus devrait nous rassurer. Dans sa propre patrie, le Maître rencontra l'incrédulité; il eut à subir les opprobres et la crucifixion. Pendant de longues années ses adhérents partagèrent plus ou moins ce sort. Pourtant la doctrine de Jésus se répandit dans le monde entier. Par la suite, sous l'influence du matérialisme, du ritualisme, des credo et du fanatisme, on perdit presque entièrement de vue la simplicité de l'évangile, les œuvres curatives que le Maître avait accomplies et commandées à ses disciples, l'amour, l'universalité et la spiritualité de ses enseignements. Mais l'erreur ne pouvait détruire la vitalité et la force de la Vérité, de sorte qu'aujourd'hui la Science Chrétienne rend au monde les qualités primordiales du vrai christianisme. Le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mrs. Eddy, élucide la Bible, l'illumine, et donne au concept que le genre humain a de Dieu une force et une clarté nouvelles.

Puissions-nous compter avec joie et vigueur sur l'inévitable triomphe du bien parce que c'est le bien, parce qu'il vient de Dieu! Mettant toute notre confiance dans le bien, cessons de nous attendre au mal; rejetons cette attitude débilitante et démoralisatrice; cessons de compter à tort sur un semblant de pouvoir. Attendons-nous à la force, non à la faiblesse, à la santé plutôt qu'à la maladie, à la bonté et non pas au péché; reposons-nous sur Dieu plutôt que sur Son contraire hypothétique.

Les Scientistes Chrétiens agissent ainsi d'une manière intelligente; ils savent que Dieu, le divin Entendement infini, n'a point de contraire qui soit réel — que Dieu seul représente le pouvoir. Ils savent que ce qui paraît être un pouvoir s'opposant à Dieu n'est que l'ignorance, une croyance erronée en un lieu ou une conscience en dehors de l'Esprit infini. Jésus savait que le bien seul existe, que l'Amour seul est puissant. Aujourd'hui ceux qui suivent réellement le Maître prouvent l'omnipotence du bien en détruisant par la seule compréhension spirituelle la maladie et le péché. "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait, et il vit que cela était très bien" (Genèse 1:31).

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Harriet Beecher Stowe In a Paris Studio

MONDAY, June 13. Went this morning with H. and Mrs. C. to the studio of M. Belloc. Found . . . an agreeable jumble of old pictures and new, picture frames, canvas, brushes, boxes, unfinished sketches, easels, palettes, a sofa, some cushions, a chair or two, bottles, papers, a stove rusty and fireless, and all things most charmingly innocent of any profane "clarin' up times" whatsoever.

The first question which M. Belloc proposed, with a genuine French air, was the question of "*pose*," or position. It was concluded that as other pictures had taken H. looking at the spectator, this should take her looking away. M. Belloc remarked, that M. Charpentier said H. appeared always with the air of an observer—was always looking around on everything. Hence M. Belloc would take her "*en observatrice, mais pas en curieuse*"—with the air of observation, but not of curiosity.

At it he went. I stood behind and enjoyed. Rapid creative sketching in chalk and charcoal. Then a chaos of colors and clouds, put on now with brushes, now with fingers. . . .

With intensest enjoyment I watched the chaotic clouds forming on the canvas round a certain nucleus, gradually resolving themselves into shape, and lightening up with tints and touches, until a head seemed slowly emerging from amidst the shadows.

Meanwhile, an animated conversation was proceeding. M. Belloc, in his rich, glorious French, rolling out like music from an organ, discussed the problems of his art; while we ever and anon excited him by our speculations, our theories, our heresies. H. talked in English, and Mrs. C. translated, and I put in a French phrase sidewise every now and then.

By and by, M. Charpentier came in, who is more voluble, more *ore rotundo, grandiose*, than M. Belloc. He began panegyrizing Uncle Tom; and this led to a discussion of the ground of its unprecedented success. In his thirty-five years' experience as a bookseller, he had known nothing like it. It surpassed all modern writers. At first he would not read it; his taste was for old masters of a century or two ago. "Like M. Belloc in painting," said I. At length, he found his friend, M. Alfred de Musée, the first intelligence of the age, reading it.

"What, you too?" said he.

"Ah, ah!" said De Musée; "say nothing about this book! There is nothing like it. This leaves us all behind—all, all, miles behind!"—THE REV. C. BEECHER, in *Journal* from "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe (1854).

The Omnipotence of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN one considers the first appearing of Christianity, one realizes that it was the omnipotent power of God reflected by Christ Jesus that gave his words and works their indestructible vitality and immeasurable influence, and one's own confidence in the omnipotence of good grows. The limitations of differing language have been overcome by the transcendent power of good, of Love, divine Principle, Soul, so fully expressed by Jesus of Nazareth. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in her book "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 99): "In no other one thing seemed Jesus of Nazareth more divine than in his faith in the immortality of his words. He said, 'Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away;' and they have not."

Sometimes we are worried and saddened by the world's apparent lack of spiritual growth, by present-day attempts of the carnal mind to destroy Christianity. But we see how futile such attempts are when we realize the power, the eternality, of that which has the might of God to support it! Truth, God, is immutable, invincible, indestructible.

If the seemingly active influence of evil and hate could not silence that strong and gentle voice of Christ Jesus, speaking in an obscure corner of the globe to humble listeners, certainly it cannot silence Truth today, when thousands upon thousands of his followers are learning to perpetuate and propagate it through the power of Christ. And today, in fact for more than sixty years, the renewal, the reaffirmation, and the demonstration of that healing truth of Jesus' teaching are being practiced in Christian Science, the mission of which is to "reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing," as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 17 of the Manual of The Mother Church.

If mankind would but realize in everyday experience the fact that good is all power and evil is powerless, what a step forward that would be! The belief that evil is positive and good negative would seem to prevail, however. For instance, people in general believe that if a person suffering from a certain disease believed to be contagious comes into a room full of healthy people, they may contract the disease. What if, with equal confidence, we believed health and not disease to be contagious?

We sometimes see a group of persons paralyzed by the belief in evil, instead of asserting vigorously their right to know and prove that good alone is intelligent, powerful, formidable, victorious, and welcome. Tragic results in national, family, and individual matters come about because too often faith and confidence are placed in the supposed ability of evil to triumph over and destroy good.

But even if, in our ignorance, evil seems temporarily to prevail, thinking back over Jesus' experience should reassure us. He was discredited and crucified in his own country. For a long time his followers shared somewhat the same fate. And yet his teaching grew and encircled the globe. Then, through the years, the simplicity of his gospel, the healing works he himself performed and commanded others to perform, the loving universality and spirituality of his teaching, were largely lost sight of because of materiality, ritualism, creeds, and bigotry. But these could not destroy the vitality and might of Truth; and Christian Science is today restoring to the world the primal qualities of true Christianity. The textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, elucidates and illuminates the Bible, and is revitalizing and clarifying mankind's concept of God.

May we vigorously expect and rejoicingly know that good must always triumph because it is good, because it is of God. Let us put all our trust and confidence in good and reject the weakening and demoralizing anticipation of evil and mistaken confidence in its supposed power. Let us expect strength instead of weakness, health instead of disease, goodness instead of sin, trusting God instead of a suppositious opposite.

And Christian Scientists do this intelligently, knowing that God, infinite divine Mind, has no real opposite; that God, and God alone, is power. They know that that which seems a power opposed to God is only ignorance, a false belief in a place or consciousness where infinite Spirit is not. Jesus knew that good alone exists, that Love alone is power. And his true followers today are proving the omnipotence of good by destroying disease and sin through spiritual understanding alone. "And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:31).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Close of Day

MY MOTHER, when she'd tucked us all in bed,
Would sit beside us for a little while
And tell a story of the long ago,
Or some small happening of her childhood days:
Or take a book and read a fairy tale,
Hans Andersen's or Grimm's; we loved them both
And knew exactly what would come to pass,
Enjoying them the more because we did.
Her gentle voice beat softly on the ear
As beaded raindrops falling on the leaves:
Then as the light grew dim we'd shut our eyes
And she would close the book and steal away.

GWEN CASTLE

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
De luxe Edition, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover..... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1939

After Prison: Helping Men To Make Good

Scarcity of jobs, liquor, and discrimination are called chief barriers to rehabilitation.

By John D. Beaufort
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Joe Candy is one of about 30,000 men who will be released from Massachusetts prisons in 1939. Scarcity of jobs, abundance of liquor, and the discrimination of society against the former convict are the three bitter and demoralizing problems which confront Joe. His situation is scarcely ameliorated by the fact that he is probably separated from family and friends, that he has neither money nor a place to sleep.

Joe Candy's name doesn't matter. He is not a real person, but merely a symbol of the 30,000. They have served time at Charlestown, Norfolk, Bridgewater, Concord, or perhaps at one of the many county prisons. Their crimes ranged from breaking a store window to second degree murder. Now, whether society ever paid its debt to them, they have paid their debt to society. Legally free, they are bound by the stigma of having been convicts, a stigma which might almost have been branded on their foreheads.

Must Have a Job

In order to be released after serving the minimum sentence for his crime, Joe must have a job waiting for him "outside." Perhaps Joe's bother-in-law owns a grocery store and will let Joe work behind the counter for a couple of days to satisfy the law.

The first thing Joe does is to cast off the ill-fitting suit the prison has given him and buy a new outfit, in all likelihood a flashy one. He knows that police officials can always recognize a prison suit. His "job" ceases in two days and, inside of a week, Joe has spent his small funds, is out on the street and open to all the temptations which sent him to prison in the first place.

Joe probably hangs on as long as he can by himself. Then, in desperation, he decides to look up the people he heard about in prison, people who help discharged prisoners and when possible find them jobs. If so, Joe is more than likely to make his way to 51 Cornhill, a few doors from Scollay Square. Here he finds the offices of the John Howard Society and the Massachusetts Prison Association, on the fifth floor. Soon, he is pouring out his troubles across a desk to the calm, kindly executive secretary of the John Howard Society, Miss Effie M. Fife.

Volunteer Worker

Miss Fife, who has been a sympathetic listener to literally hundreds of men released from prison, takes immediate steps to get Joe Candy bed and board. Then she scouts about to find a job. In all likelihood, she talks to her associate, Alvah L. McMullin, veteran part-time volunteer agent for the John Howard Society. Mr. McMullin became interested in prison work 20 years ago as a literature distribution worker in Charlestown for The Christian Science Publishing Society. Later, he worked to help prisoners on his own initiative and ultimately lent his services to the John Howard Society.

Whatever Joe Candy's problem may be, his record goes into the files which form the most important article of furniture in Miss Fife's plain little office. Digging into these files—whose smooth sliding drawers guard the plots for a thousand dramas—Miss Fife produced a number of stories to illustrate the work of the societies. Like Joe's, the names are fictitious. But the biographical excerpts are true.

"Take the case of Walter," said Miss Fife. "Walter was just a boy with an uncontrollable longing to drive a car. All he wanted was to sit at the wheel, step on the gas, and make it go for a few miles. He wasn't a thief in the criminal sense of the word. But 'borrowing' cars is against the law, and Walter went to a reformatory.

Finding a Job

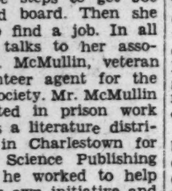
"While he was there, Walter's mother passed on. Then when he came out, he found the family scattered and no one in a position to take him in. He wandered about the city during his first night out and came to us the next morning in the depths of despair, not knowing which way to turn. A room was found for him, meals were provided, and he was assured that for the time being he need only worry about finding a job. Walter was a real hustler. He quickly found many odd jobs and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, possibly with occasional cloudiness, tonight and Friday; continued cold, with lowest temperature 12 to 15 degrees tonight, slowly rising temperature Friday; moderate northwest to northerly winds.



Maine: Generally fair, continued cold tonight and Friday, rising temperature Saturday.

Other New England States: Generally fair tonight and Friday, slightly colder tonight, slowly rising temperature Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northerly winds and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	16	16	Minneapolis	14	12
Bermuda	64	64	New Orleans	42	42
Chicago	28	26	New York	20	18
Denver	36	24	Norfolk	32	32
Helena	38	32	Philadelphia	24	22
Kansas City	24	22	St. Louis	16	14
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	48	44
Miami	58	56	Washington	24	24

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 19.
B—Minimum, Jan. 18.

High Tides at Boston

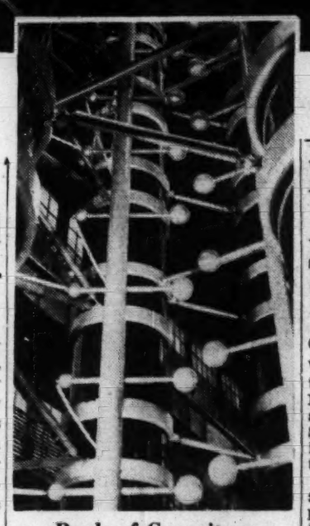
Thursday, 10:54 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Friday, 11:03 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:10 p. m.

Developing 10,000,000 Volts of Lightning

General Electric

Karl B. McEachron
Chief of Lighting Research for the General Electric Company.



Bank of Capacitors
As current is short-circuited when all capacitors are fully charged flashovers occur between spheres projecting from rods in the center.

Lightning Maker
New G. E. generator which will hurl thunderbolts across 30-foot gap at New York Fair.

Lightning Bolts To Order Planned For the N. Y. Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 19—Streamlined and its power increased, the artificial lightning generator built by General Electric Company for the World's Fair has passed its final tests in the lightning research laboratories at Pittsfield preparatory to shipment and erection in Steinmetz Hall at the New York World's Fair Grounds.

The 10,000,000-volt generator, similar to the famous one of 10 years ago in action only, bears no more physical resemblance to its predecessor than does the sun to the moon. It has been reduced in size so that its respective parts occupy less than a quarter of the floor space taken up by previous equipment. At the same time the output has been increased 50 per cent.

Yet the pillars are about the height of farm silos and massed in two banks of six pillars each, they flash jagged flame from the summit across a space of about 30 feet. Cylindrical in design, the new units present a sharp contrast to the former square metal containers.

Actually there are two generators each with a capacity of 5,000,000 volts. A comparison of the physical characteristics of the new generator with the old discloses that the new one is much taller and more slender. It has been compressed to more graceful lines through the use of newer materials and through generally improved design.

At the same time, while size has been reduced, capacity has been increased. The stored energy of the old set was 125,000 watt-seconds, while the new is 165,000 watt-seconds. The amperage produced is 8,000 greater than that of the old. Some 32,000 amperes are produced, which is about 30,000 times the current required to operate an ordinary 100-watt lamp.

Operation time of the new unit has been reduced to 15 seconds for the voltage to reach its full value before discharging across the 30-foot gap, as compared with 150 seconds for the old unit. Altogether, the new generator presents a spectacular appearance with its tall cylinders of gleaming black outlined in brilliant stainless steel, even though it be crowded among other unrelated apparatus on the test floor.

Those who saw the first crude-appearing apparatus of 1923 feel it is a far cry to the present exhibition of man-made lightning, with the gradual stepping up of voltage accomplished from year to year. "Just now we do not need any greater voltages to study the problems we face," says Karl B. McEachron, director of GE's high-voltage research.

Stolen Securities Law Change Urged

Assistant United States Attorney Jackson J. Holt announced today that he would seek to change the Federal statute for prosecuting persons "knowingly receiving and concealing securities stolen from the United States mail." Attorney Holt would have the phrase "from the United States mail" dropped.

His action followed dismissal of a complaint against R. Warren Hopkins of Brookline, who was accused of knowingly receiving and concealing $4,000 worth of securities stolen from the mails. Mr. Hopkins was discharged after a hearing before United States Commissioner Harry N. Guterman, at which the Government failed to prove that he knew the securities were stolen from the United States mails.

At the same hearing, Joseph M. Lydon of Needham was held for the Federal Grand Jury on the same complaint. Lydon has already been sentenced to three and a half years imprisonment by a State court for the robbery in question. At this morning's hearing, a conspiracy charge against both men was dropped.

Arlington Adult Classes

The Education Committee of the Arlington Woman's Club announces a series of community evening classes in adult education in the senior high school every Monday and Thursday evening for the next six weeks, beginning Jan. 23.

Fund of $200,000 Asked From State To Keep Up Tunnel

A $200,000 contribution to the City of Boston from the State Highway fund to aid the city in meeting the operating deficit of the East Boston Tunnel was recommended in a report to the Legislature by the Special Recess Commission which investigated the financing of the tunnel.

Under the Commission's proposal, $100,000 of the $200,000 would be paid to the City on July 1, 1939, and the remaining $100,000 would be paid next year. After 1940, however, the Legislature would have to make new provisions for the continuance of the plan, or the plan which provides for only $200,000 would automatically discontinue.

In its report, the Commission held that the city needs financial aid and is entitled to it because the tunnel is really a highway for all cars and not just for Boston. Of all cars going through the tunnel, 24.7 per cent are from Boston, the Commission pointed out.

Although Boston has 10 per cent of the registered automobiles in the State, it has not received its proportional share of the gasoline tax receipts or the fees which go to make up the State highway fund, the report stated. "The Highway Fund for 1937," the commission reported, "amounted to over $27,000,000. Judged on a comparative basis, Boston's share should be approximately one-tenth, or $2,700,000, yet during this period the city of Boston did not benefit from the highway fund." Since 1925 the State has appropriated $198,958,510 for highways and metropolitan boulevards and Boston has received only $10,285,652, it was reported.

The 1938 operating deficit of the tunnel was $430,000. Under the present system, Boston must pay this entire amount, which is due in great part to the high rates of interest being paid on $19,500,000 worth of bonds which cannot be recalled. Mayor Maurice Tobin said:

"The report is very encouraging news. On behalf of the citizens of the city I want to express my appreciation to the members of the Commission. All of the recommendations indicate the thoroughness with which they have studied the problems. I have confidence that the Legislature will take favorable action on the Commission's report."

Vermont's Balance Proves to Be Deficit

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 19 (AP)—Discovery of a clerical error today wiped out a balance of $635,000 estimated for the books of the State of Vermont at the end of the biennium June 30, 1941.

Instead, legislators were told in a "correction sheet" that the State would have a deficit of approximately $500,000. The mistake occurred in Gov. George D. Aiken's printed budget message.

WPA Announces Nature Walk Plans

Animal tracks in the snow will be observed closely on Sunday by those who join in the nature walk planned by the Metropolitan District Commission—WPA Division of Recreation. "Stories of the Snow" is the topic for the discussion led by the staff naturalist, Harry George Higbee. The group will meet at the M. D. C. Police Station on Fellsway West, Medford, at 2 p. m.

A long hike along an entirely new route is also planned—starting from the same spot at 11 a. m., with lunches carried by the hikers, to be cooked in fireplaces along the way.

The starting point can be reached by Stoneham or Elm Street trolley cars from Sullivan Square.

Among special outings planned by the division this week end are a trip to Waverly Oaks for the Hayden Boys Club of South Boston on Saturday, a visit to St. Moritz for the Boy Scouts of South Boston on the same day, and a day at the Sheepfold in Medford for the Junior Police of Division 12, South Boston, also on Saturday.

A Winter Carnival is been planned by this recreation project for a score of outing clubs in Greater Boston on Saturday, Feb. 4, at St. Moritz, if weather conditions are suitable.

State-Wide Curfew Measure Is Filed

A state-wide 9:30 curfew for all under 14 was proposed today by Representative Francis X. Coyne (D). He filed a bill with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and said it had the endorsement of Boston Police Commissioner Joseph P. Timilty and others.

Children under 14 would be barred from streets of all cities and towns unless accompanied by an adult. Representative Coyne insists this measure would decrease juvenile delinquency.

Cambridge recently put a 9:30 curfew into effect.

Briton Thinks A 'Great War' Is Not Likely

Former spokesman of the Foreign Office expects peace in Europe if 'accident' is avoided.

A certain "qualified hope" for world peace was expressed by Sir Arthur Willert, formerly director of the publicity department of the British Foreign Office, in his address yesterday afternoon to the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, holding its annual Foreign Affairs School of Politics at Radcliffe College.

"I don't believe," he said, "that we are menaced with the danger of a great war in the near future, or for a long time, unless it is brought on by accident." Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini, whom he described as definitely statesmen, not simply adventurers, though cold-blooded out of policy, were, he felt, just as averse to a universal war as anyone else, though they did not mind "nice, comfortable little wars with the more or less undefended."

Public Opinion Awakening

The reason for his hope for peace to continue, he stated, was the awakening of public opinion in England and France. "In this uncertain world," he declared, "one thing is certain, that we and the French stick together. There are many reasons . . . and we could not separate even if we wanted to." With the French capitalist beginning to have confidence in his own country, and British opinion asserting itself at home, he envisioned a situation which might eventually lead to a successful disarmament conference.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, said Sir Arthur, who is himself a Liberal, would probably remain in office. While there was possibly, though no one really knew, a division of 50-50 in public opinion for and against the Prime Minister, he pointed out that no one had appeared who seemed likely to be his immediate successor. "Mr. Eden," he said, "has failed entirely to catch the popular imagination. I don't know why, perhaps partly because he is a dull speaker. And nobody else has come up. We have one good possibility in Herbert Morrison, Labor leader, but the Labor Party is badly boss-ridden, and the bosses don't like the idea of his bobbing to the front at the head of a coalition. Then, on the Liberal side there is nobody who has had Cabinet experience, though there are some good people like Sir Archibald Sinclair. On the Conservative side there is nobody. Winston Churchill does not catch the public imagination. So it is a good thing Mr. Chamberlain is being pushed forward. He is one of those rare elderly gentlemen who can change their views and learn."

What Spain Means to U. S.

The second speaker on the afternoon program, at which Miss Sarah Wambaugh presided, was Dr. Rupert Emerson, Associate Professor of Government at Harvard University, whose subject was new spheres of influence in the Mediterranean. Help for the Loyalists in Spain, he declared, would do more to preserve the position of the United States in Latin America than anything else could.

Frustration of Japan's plans for hegemony in the Far East was urged by the speakers at the evening session, at which Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard was chairman. It is still within the power of the democracies, stated Chih Meng, Director of the China Institute in America, to bargain for peace in the Far East. The war in China could not go on, he asserted, if the United States or Great Britain discontinued sending war supplies to Japan.

Success in Japan's ambitions concerning annexation of China would, declared Nathaniel Peffer, Columbia University lecturer, the second speaker last evening, bring Japan into certain conflict with the United States.

United States foreign policy was discussed today by Dr. Elizabeth Boody Schumpeter of the Bureau of International Research, Harvard and Radcliffe; by Dr. Percy W. Bidwell, Research Professor, Council of Foreign Relations, Dr. S. Shepard Jones, Director of the World Peace Foundation; and Dr. William Yandell Elliott, Professor of Government, Harvard.

Speakers

Vantine

Dr. S. Shepard Jones
(top) Director of World Peace Foundation.

Nathaniel Peffer
(center) lecturer on international relations, Columbia University, and

Dr. Chih Meng
(lower) Director China Institute in America. Each addressed the Institute on foreign affairs.

Frankfurters Off For the Capital

With scores of Boston and Cambridge friends gathered at the Back Bay station last night to wish them well on their new adventure, Prof. and Mrs. Felix Frankfurter boarded he train for Washington, where Professor Frankfurter will be sworn in as new Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court today.

Outwardly happy over his appointment, Professor Frankfurter chatted freely with newspapermen before his train arrived. The new Chief Justice brought a laugh from the throng when he said to newspapermen: "I'm sorry for putting you out. But I suppose 9 p. m. is better than midnight," he added.

Mrs. Frankfurter, daughter of a Congregationalist minister, preferred to keep in the background. When asked by reporters for an interview she said she felt no concern at adapting her life to a new rome. "People make their own lives wherever they are. Happiness and contentment is something that comes from within," she declared.

Professor Frankfurter's day in Washington today was to be a busy one. He is scheduled to receive the greetings of President Roosevelt, who appointed him, and the Senate that confirmed him, meet the other justices, and take the oath.

Professor Frankfurter will return to Cambridge on Saturday, when he will make arrangements to move to Washington.

Saltonstall Marks Time On Welfare-Works Probe

Governor Saltonstall's proposed $11,000 investigation of the Departments of Public Welfare and Public Works was still up in the air today as the Legislative Joint Ways and Means Committee prepared to meet and discuss the matter.

Up in the air also was the pertinent question as to whether Charles P. Howard, former State Director of Public Administration and Finance, will join John L. Hurley and Henry L. Shattuck in the three-man commission to conduct the probe. William F. Callahan, Public Works Commissioner, has said that he does not want Mr. Howard on the Commission because of Mr. Howard's personal antagonism.

The Governor did not bring matters down to terra firma today by replying, in answer to a reporter's question as to what he would do, that the whole problem of the investigation "was a legislative one at the present time."

Russell Gerould, Assistant Secretary to Governor Saltonstall, clarified matters somewhat by saying that the Governor was awaiting the action of the Ways and Means Committee before attempting to settle the appointment of Mr. Howard. Mr. Saltonstall was asked whether Clarence A. Barnes, Republican candidate for Attorney General against Paul A. Dever, might make the commission's third member. The Governor said that he had not seen Mr. Barnes, but that the Republican candidate had spoken to his Secretary, Carroll L. Meins.

Having vouchsafed this information, Mr. Saltonstall was believed to have left for the Harvard Club to continue work on his budget message for Jan. 31. It will be the first biennial budget in Massachusetts history.

Somewhat more specific was the report of Senator Arthur W. Hollis of Newton who, with Representative Albert F. Bigelow, conferred with Governor Saltonstall yesterday at the request of the Ways and Means Committee. According to Mr. Hollis, Governor Saltonstall considered his proposed appointees "well qualified . . . but suggested that we see Mr. Howard and determine for ourselves. . . Mr. Howard stated to us that as he understood the proposed study, it was only for the purpose of ascertaining facts and . . . that in a factual study, as proposed, no bias or prejudice should or would as far as he was concerned enter in."

Arbitration Board Pay Rise Urged

Pay increases of $1,000 a year for members of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation were urged today by Commissioner of Labor and Industries James T. Moriarty before the Legislative Committee on Public Service.

Mr. Moriarty pointed out that the present salaries of $4,000 a year were established before the enormous number of labor cases now handled materialized. The Commissioner said the work had multiplied a "1,000 times" in the last three years and pointed to the recent day and night sessions during the truck strike as an example of the work the arbitration board now handles.

He recommended, at the same time that salaries of members of the State Labor Relations Board be reduced from $6,000 down to $5,000, furnishing funds for the Arbitration Board boost.

Commissioner Moriarty said the increase would not apply to Miss Mary Meehan, Associate Commissioner.

A bill providing for the salary adjustments was introduced by Representative Adolf Johnson (R), Brockton.

Grounded Schooner Breaking Up

With heavy swells pounding it on Tuckernuck Shoal and with water-soaked pulp wood in the holds swelling and opening up the seams of the hull, the Nova Scotian schooner Laura Annie Barnes began to break up this mornnig, according to reports received at the Coast Guard headquarters in the Custom House Tower. The crew of seven was taken off last night, and is being landed at New Bedford today.

With the vessel awash at the mizzen mast, salvage work began this morning on sails, equipment and personal belonging of the crew.

The schooner went aground late on Tuesday as it was crossing Nantucket Sound. The Coast Guard patrol boats Thetis and General Greene and the cutter Tahoe were unable to dislodge it.

The Laura Annie Barnes was built at Phillipsburg, Maine, in 1921, and was purchased several years ago by Capt. J. L. Publicover of La Have, Nova Scotia.

Ouster of Collins Appears on Way

Ouster of Reporter of Decisions Edward D. Collins and transfer of control of his office from the Governor to the Supreme Judicial Court appears nearer fulfillment at the current legislative session than at any time since the State Bar begans its crusade for reform of the Massachusetts judicial system, political observers held today.

With a sympathetic Governor in office, the only barrier to passage of legislation effecting these reforms is apparently removed. A similar bill passed both chambers of the Legislature last year but could not surmount the veto of Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Ship Tonnage Tax of $63,133 Taken

Coffers of Uncle Sam were enriched by $63,133 during the last six months of 1938 as a result of the arrival at Boston of 399 vessels engaged in foreign trade, it was disclosed today at the office of Joseph McGrath, Colector of Customs. The money represented the "tonnage tax" which was first assessed by the early Colonists as a means of helping to establish and maintain aids to navigation such as lighthouses, buoys, and other markers.

All vessels, regardless of nationality, engaged in foreign trade are required to pay six cents for each net ton of the craft, unless they come from North American or West Indian ports, in which case they pay two cents for each net ton.

British vessels paid the most, with 186 craft being taxed $35,656; 83 American vessels contributed $11,925; two Jugoslavian, $326; one Japanese, $242; one Finnish, $112 and one Greek $190. These and others in the 399, came from all parts of the world—Africa, Asia, Europe, North and South America. Seven came from Palestine, four from French Indo China, and others from the Gold and Ivory coasts, Nigeria, Belgian Congo and Tunisia.

Strict Supervision of Nurses Urged

Strict supervision and mandatory registration of all persons engaged in the nursing profession was today recommended by the special commission that investigated the registration of nurses in a lengthy report filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The report further recommended that all nurses' registries and employment agencies be made subject to the close supervision and regulation of the State Board of Registry of Nurses.

According to the Commission's report the present law does not call for a mandatory examination and registry of nurses by the State Board and, as a result, there have been found evidences where "totally unqualified" persons have been working on cases that required the services of an expert nurse.

Increased Payment for Logs Moving Connecticut Timber

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 19—After considerable delay, wheels have begun to turn in Connecticut's timber salvage program. An increase in the cash payment for logs allowed by the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, and a special concession on the amount of timber required to set up a storage site pushed the program off the dead-center point where it appeared to have stalled.

Austin F. Hawes, State Forester, commenting on the increase in payment offered for the hurricane-damaged timber, said he believed it would double the net proceeds that many owners will get from their woodlots.

Connecticut timber owners simply were not interested, in a majority of cases, in getting out timber for the prices originally set.

Of an estimated 120,000,000 feet of damage timber in the State, the Timber Salvage Administration has agreements covering about 6,000,000 feet. White pine logs are rolling into storage ponds in northern Tolland County, and oak and other hardwood is being received at a landing in Windham County. Eleven storage points have been designated, but only three are in operation.

* * *

Limit for Bills

Tinkering with its calendar to speed up the introduction of bills and the beginning of hearings, the General Assembly has set Jan. 20 as the last date for the introduction of new business, a date two weeks earlier than is customary.

All this week the bills have been flooding into the files of the Senate and House clerks. Income tax proposals, increased aid for schools, new trunk-line highways, changes in the liquor laws, amendments to the merit system, appropriation bills, resolutions for the appointment of town court judges—the legislative grist has many a well-worn bill that has been through the mill before, and many a new one also. When committee hearings start the State will get its first opportunity to learn in detail what the proposals mean.

* * *

Budget Issue

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin's budget message, and accompanying budget, will reach the General Assembly also on Jan. 20, setting the stage for what is probably the most important issue of the session—finances. With revenue insufficient to meet budget requests, Governor Baldwin has determined to balance the budget without new taxes. Can the economy program hold against the storm of protest bound to follow the drastic cut in State expenses and services that seems indicated? The answer will come as the session develops.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 11

Theaters

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," with Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"I Stand Accused," with Lyle Talbot. 2, 5:15, 8:10. Also "Hard to Get," featuring Dick Powell and Olivia de Havilland. 3:56, 6:50, 9:50.

Coolidge Corner—
"Road Demon," starring Henry Armetta. 2:09, 5:14, 8:15. Also "The Young in Heart," starring Roland Young, Billie Burke, Janet Gaynor, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Tomorrow: "Blondie," with Arthur Lake and Gene Lockhart. Also "Submarine Patrol," with Richard Green.

Exeter—
Maureen O'Sullivan and Lew Ayres in "Spring Madness." 2:05, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly. 3:25, 6:10, 9:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff. Fenway: 2:20, 5:10, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50. Also "Off the Record," with Pat O'Brien, Joan Blondell and Bobby Jordan. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Vistas of Spain." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Normandie—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." Also Deanna Durbin in "That Certain Age."

Repertory—
Paul Muni and Luise Rainer in "The Good Earth." Also "Crime of Dr. Hallet," with Ralph Bellamy. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
Holding over "Son of Frankenstein," starring Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "His Exciting Night," starring Charles Ruggles. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
Holding over "The Dawn Patrol," starring Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone, and David Niven. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Nancy Drew, Detective," featuring Bonita Granville, John Litel and James Stephenson. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Young in Heart," featuring Janet Gaynor, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Robert Young. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Going Places," with Dick Powell. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:20. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: "Paris Honeymoon," featuring Bing Crosby. Also "Storm Over Bengal," with Patric Knowles and Rochelle Hudson.

Strand—
Madge Evans and Preston Foster in "Army Girl." Also "Murder on Diamond Row," with Edmund Lowe.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Flight to Fame," with Charles Farrell. 11 a. m., 2:45, 6:30, 10:15. Also "Lawless Valley," with George O'Brien. 12:15, 4, 7:45. Stage: Lew Parker and Co., Kay Hamilton and 7 Fredysons. 1:30, 5:10, 8:55. Tomorrow: "Exposed," featuring Glenda Farrell. Also "The Last Express," with Kent Taylor and Dorothea Kent. Stage: Joe Morrison, Sybil Bowan, The Rutons, Helen Swanson & Co. and Belett & English Bros.

State and Orpheum—
Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in "The Cowboy and the Lady." Both theaters: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7:10, 10:05. Also "Smashing the Spy Ring," with Ralph Bellamy and Fay Wray. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Tremont—
Paul Muni and Luise Rainer in "The Good Earth." Also "Sinners in Paradise," with John Boles. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Lowell Thomas Travel—to Havana," "The Floyd Gibbons True-Adventure Story," "The Washington Parade," "Preisser Sisters Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Travelogues," "How to Play Hockey," "Submarine Circus," "Across the Continent by Air," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
"Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Arrest Bulldog Drummond," with John Howard. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, Science, the Stooges, Travel, and other shorts, 9:30 to 11:30, Sundays, 1 to 11. Tomorrow: "World Events in Pictures," "Passing Parade," "King Vulture," Pittspatrick Travelialk, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "The Young in Heart," featuring Roland Young, Billie Burke, Janet Gaynor, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. Tomorrow: "Say It in French." Also "The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Bob, Son of Battle," with Will Fyffe, John Loder, and Margaret Lockwood. Also "Five of a Kind," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Eugenia Buxton, pianist. 8:15.

Other Events

The Boston Camera Club—
Last lecture in the series on "Enlarging," by Franklin I. Jordan. 351 Newbury Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Dutch paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Boston Amusements---Concerts, Art Exhibitions, Cinema Notes

Grace Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

In keeping with the policy of presenting carefully chosen, comparatively unknown artists in New England, the Grace Horne Galleries are introducing another gifted painter, Susumu Hirota. A Japanese by birth, Mr. Hirota is permanently in America. His home is in Rockport.

The first thought in seeing the work of an artist of Far Eastern origin is, how much has he retained of his native tradition, and how much has he acknowledged in his new environment. Mr. Hirota apparently has felt more at home in the Western tradition. His pictures derive frankly from the main stream of the School of Paris. To such a degree have national boundaries and racial qualities been obliterated in this most international of traditions that we cannot suspect the background of the performers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. Hirota has adopted the soft brushwork and the fugitive surface texture of the Impressionists. He paints landscapes and still-lifes with special regard for sensitive surface and allusive atmosphere. The places on the North Shore are recognizable; the objects are easily named—fruits and pine branches, embroidered cloths and bibelots. The subject itself is not exceptional of odd, but the treatment bestows upon it exquisiteness and mysticism.

Mr. Hirota rejoices in the sheer manipulation of paint which responds tenderly and softly to a refining sensibility. The colors modulate into pale gradations, or they become stark and vitreous, or they glow in a hard, gemlike sparkle, or they burst forth like fruit which has broken the skin that encased it. Such refinements are a delight to the eye, which sees so much of the commonplace in pictures. In the awakening of modern painting, there has been a heightened awareness of the potentiality of color. Not all painters have been able to keep themselves on a higher plane of perception, upon which they can evince more and more from each little stroke of pigment. The most effective of Mr. Hirota's pictures are those which reveal this special quality.

Among the landscapes, "Hamlet by a Pond" is one of the most appealing in sensitive handling and atmospheric evocation. "Morning, Wingasheek" ingeniously expresses the essence of morning, with its clear air, freshness, and sense of expectancy.

♪ ♪ ♪

There are several small paintings, miniatures or preparatory sketches, which tell a great deal about the first ready response of this gifted painter to a subject of his choice.

Carl Gordon Cutler is exhibiting also at the Grace Horne Galleries a group of water colors. In a sense this is a second debut of an eminent Bostonian, who has achieved distinction as a skillful aquarellist. Mr. Cutler has abandoned for the time the outdoor scene, and has turned with what seems marked enthusiasm and increasing conviction to a special kind of personal portrait in water color.

Watery pigment is a risky medium in portraiture. Very few painters have been able to produce convincing results. Mr. Cutler is well aware of the limitations and potentialities of the medium. In the portrait he aims at simplification of the wash, and he deliberately avoids uneven or broken contours. On the contrary, he draws the figures in meticulous and even hard outline. It is really a combination of drawing and painting. The drawing follows a slightly abstracted, conventional design, and apparently the artist has been motivated by primitive European painting of Byzantine influence. These portraits seem modern versions of the Madonnas of Cimabue.

Mr. Cutler is not the only painter in this vicinity who has, of late, been drawn back to the fold of stylized and architectonic drawing. A few weeks ago at Grace Horne's there was an exhibition by Margo Allen, which showed a comparable trend.

Gifts Reported At Fogg Museum

The Fogg Museum's report for the last academic year, now released in advance of the final printing, covers a wide range of activity, especially in exhibitions, acquisitions, and research. The most notable exhibit was that of Persian arts, a tribute to Dr. Denman W. Ross. The presence of miniatures from the Pierpont Morgan Library, the collections of Robert Garrett, Philip Hofer (1921), and others, made possible new findings by scholars. A first showing was the display of heraldry, by Pierre la Rose (1895). The Charles Eliot Norton Lectures were given by Prof. Chauncey B. Tinker of Yale on Literary Tendencies in English Painting. There were 11 public lectures by visiting scholars.

In the Research Department two major undertakings in chemistry were completed, of which one was published. Several minor ones were begun or continued. The cleaning and restoration of a large painting revealed a work which is believed to be, in part at least, the work of Filippo Lippi. In X-ray work the films for 3,176 paintings have now been checked and indexed.

Among the many gifts by Harvard alumni were 12 reproductions, at full size, of the frescoes in the Horyuji Temple at Nara, Japan, from C. Adrian Rubel (1927); a bronze head by Despiau and 19 French portrait medallions of the eighteenth century, both from Grenville L. Winthrop (1886); 116 wood engravings by Winslow Homer, from W. G. Russell Allen (1903).

The report expresses on two occasions the Museum's appreciation of the services and generosity of Felix M. Warburg, a member and former chairman of the visiting committee. In his memory a concert by the Stradivarius Quartet of New York was performed in the court of the Museum.

Anne Mundy to Play

Anne Mundy, pianist, who made her début in Jordan Hall last year, returns to Boston on Friday evening, Feb. 3. Miss Mundy has studied under Countess Morsztyn and Emil Sauer in Vienna. She has appeared in concerts in Poland, Austria, and Italy, and was invited to play in private recital for the Crown Princess Maria José of Italy.

The Museum of Modern Art

'Zapatistas,' Oil Painting by Jose Clemente Orozco

In the exhibition of Mexican paintings and prints that opens Friday at the Farnsworth Art Museum at Wellesley College.

Credits and Films

By the Associated Press

HOLLYWOOD—Motion picture audiences don't care who turned on the lights, dusted the sets, wrote the gags, and cranked the cameras.

This, in effect, was what Republic Studio said in announcing that thereafter "credits" on its pictures will be given at the end instead of at the beginning, as is customary in the movies.

"The Mysterious Miss 'X,'" previewed recently, started with the main title and gave the names of the principal players, then, without further ado, the story got under way.

Herbert Yates, Chairman of the Board of Republic, said he expected "a lot of squawks" from directors, writers, and other craftsmen due to the fact that many theaters probably will eliminate the credit titles since they appear as "tags."

Zighera Chamber Orchestra

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The chamber orchestra founded and conducted by Bernard Zighera (and now, to avoid confusion with another similar organization, newly designated with his name) offered another of its pleasantly intriguing programs last night at Jordan Hall. The occasion was given a somewhat unchamber-orchestral character by the presence of a soprano soloist who sang Beethoven's aria "Ah! Perfido!" and two groups of appropriately more intimate items—four by Mahler (the "Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen") and five by Hugo Wolf.

The latter, originally for voice and pianoforte, had been orchestrated as an afterthought—at least three of them by Wolf himself—and were less characteristically orchestral in idiom than the instrumental strata of the Mahler songs. Both for this reason and because of their far greater unfamiliarity, it was the latter that formed the most interesting part of Miss Cleora Wood's contribution to last night's program.

Miss Wood (an American protégée of Melba's), newly returned after 15 years in Europe, revealed a naturally full and well-rounded voice of good range. Expressive in its middle register, less resonant in its lower reaches, and apt to betray at times the effects of ill-placed effort in its topmost flights, it was employed generally with commendable smoothness and with taste. Displaying excellent breadth of style but a narrow scale of emotional color in Beethoven's aria, and a more effective variety of treatment (both sentimental and ironic) in Wolf's songs ("Gebet," "Er ist's," "Auf ein altes Bild," "Verborgenheit," "Ich hab' in Penna"), Miss Wood was best of all in Mahler's songs, whose wide gamut of emotion—idyllic, joyous, and tragic—she admirably conveyed.

It may well be that in such smaller forms as those of the "Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen" and the "Lied von der Erde" (itself a cycle of songs rather a symphonic unit) Mahler's own enormous talent found more satisfactory expression than in the pretentious and sometimes blatantly pompous symphonies. A delightful intimacy of expressive vocal line, a charming transparency of orchestral texture, an aptness and economy of instrumental color make these songs exceptionally well suited to chamber-orchestra performance.

The purely orchestral part of this program, beginning inauspiciously with a local "premiere" by Boccherini—his A major Symphony—routine and flavorless music, flavorlessly performed, proceeded thereafter to more rewarding things. There was a Serenade for small orchestra by the young French composer Jean Français, in whose four movements the often trivial and automatic gaminerie of certain of the Six and their successors is enlivened by a very real charm, an unforced wit, an innate fertility of melodic invention—miniature and epigrammatic in scale, but genuinely musical for all that.

There were also, in conclusion, two "Choric Dances" by Paul Creston (Op. 17a), which utilized ingeniously and interestingly moods and modes and complex rhythms that suggest a primitive music of the dance—Greek and barbaric.

A large audience applauded the music, and, no less, the preformance, which was predominantly of a high level of precision and intelligence.

S. S.

Plays to Come

Of Mice and Men — At the Plymouth starting Monday, Jan. 23.

What Every Woman Wants —At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Jan. 30. Comedy by Saxon Kling and Esther Forbes with Francine Larrimore in the chief part. It has previously been called "Kate's Mischief," "For Proper Baptism," and "O Stranger, Stranger!"

Macbeth — At the Copley starting Tuesday, Jan. 31, in a production by the Federal Theater.

Ruth Draper—At the Plymouth, starting Monday, Feb. 6 with a program of monologues and character sequences.

Susan and God — At the Shubert starting Feb. 13. Rachel Crothers' play with Gertrude Lawrence in the principal part.

I'd Rather Be Right — At the Boston Opera House starting Feb. 20. George M. Cohan returning for a second visit as Chief Executive of the nation.

News of the Screen

"Gunga Din" Feb. 1

Arrangements have been made for "Gunga Din" to come to the Keith Memorial in Boston starting Wednesday, Feb. 1. It is a long picture and it will be accorded the distinction—rare in these days of double features—of having the major share of the program to itself. There will, however, be a number of shorts on the bill, with some of Walt Disney's newest work represented.

"Gunga Din" as nearly everyone must know by now, is a highly elaborate film version of Kipling's story, with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. in the chief parts.

♪ ♪ ♪

D. Corrigan Coming

Since Douglas Corrigan finished work on his picture, "The Flying Irishman," he has been turning his attention to his literary enterprises. According to information issued in New York he is making a quick tour of the country by plane in connection with his book, "That's My Story." He is expected to be in Boston, for instance, on Jan. 23, and in New York on Jan. 21. When that is over, he will return to California to be present at the San Francisco World Fair with his "wrong way" plane.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two for Lubitsch

According to Variety, the trade paper, Ernst Lubitsch is to receive $200,000 for directing two films for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. One of them is "Mme. Curie," in which Greta Garbo is the star. The other is "Shop Around the Corner," which, it is said, he had intended to produce as an independent venture before he came to terms with M-G-M.

♪ ♪ ♪

Back to 'Beau Geste'

It doesn't seem very long ago that Ronald Colman was decorating the screen in "Beau Geste." But another "Beau Geste" is now in prospect with Gary Cooper, Ray Milland, and Robert Preston as the three brothers, and with J. Carroll Naish and Brian Donlevy as the villains of the piece. The desert? Well, it probably will be nearer Yuma, Ariz., than it will be to the Sahara. William Wellman will produce and direct.

♪ ♪ ♪

Another D'Artagnan

Speaking of classics, another version of Dumas's story is to reach the screen in "The Man in the Iron Mask." Warren William has been engaged for the role of D'Artagnan, and James Whale will direct. The film, when it is completed, will be released through United Artists.

Film Bibliography Under Preparation

John Hay Whitney, President of the Museum of Modern Art Film Library, announced today that this organization is sponsoring the publication of a bibliography which will provide a comprehensive guide to the literature of the motion picture.

The work, which will comprise three volumes under the tentative general title of "The Film in America," is being prepared by the WPA Federal Writers' Project of New York City. It is regarded by the Film Library and a large group of individual sponsors as a reference book which will make possible a systematic approach to the theory and practice of motion picture art.

Publication of the first volume is now under way and a substantial proportion of the preliminary work on the remaining two volumes has been completed.

Volume I comprises 9,000 book and magazine references grouped by subject under five general headings, broken down into 500 subclassifications. Four of the five general headings are concerned with the history, aesthetics, technique and the academic study of the motion picture. A fifth category contains selected articles and reviews of 3,500 important films. These cover references to screen material as old as "The Fred Ott Sneeze," performed for the Edison Kinetoscope in 1887, and as recent as Walt Disney's "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

Most of the entries are accompanied by compact digests of sufficient detail to make the volume a direct source of information on individual films, actors, directors and various aspects of theory, technique and criticism.

"To produce 'The Film in America,'" John Abbott, Director of the Film Library, said "it was necessary to catalogue more than 25,000 film references culled from the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library and many other public, private and university libraries. Approximately 25 indices of books and periodicals, and more than 50 uncatalogued publications were scanned. Scores of existing bibliographical and miscellaneous sources were collated.

"The valuable results of this exhaustive research undertaking would not have been possible without Government sponsorship."

Plays Sunday

Rembrandt Studios

Sergei Rachmaninoff

Who will give a piano recital in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Jan. 22.

Braithwaite Program

Ina Braithwaite, pianist, will play in Jordan Hall, Monday evening, Jan. 23. The program will be:

Prelude and Fugue, No. XXI, B Flat Major	J. S. Bach
Rondo in B Minor	P. E. Bach
Capriccio	Scarlatti
Chaconne and Variations	Mandel
Fantasia, Op. 15	Schubert
Allegro con fuoco	
Adagio	
Presto	
Rhapsody, Op. 81, No. 2, The Pinwheel	
Op. 16, No. 6	Palmgren
Momenet de desespoir, Op. 21, No. 1	Blumenfeld
Trois Preludes, Op. 37	Liadow
Caprice Italien	Poulenc
Polonaise in E Major	Liszt

New, From Shostakovitch

By Alfred H. Meyer

At the Symphony concerts of Friday and Saturday Mr. Burgin will introduce to Bostonians the new Fifth Symphony, Op. 47, of the Soviet composer, Dmitri Shostakovitch. It will be recalled that Mr. Burgin also brought this composer's First Symphony to these concerts a few years ago. The Fifth Symphony, written in the composer's thirty-first year, had its première, according to Mr. Slonimsky's book of dates, at Leningrad, Nov. 11, 1937; according to the Soviet writer M. Schneerson (in "Modern Music") at Moscow, Jan. 21, 1938.

After the success of the First Symphony young Shostakovitch devoted his next two symphonies to a glorification of Soviet political history; their titles, "Symphonic Dedication to the October Revolution," and "May Day," are sufficient evidence. Came next the redoubtable "Lady Macbeth of the Mzensk District," the opera whose point was to castigate capitalism. But its crude realism proved to be too much for Stalin, for after about two years Pravda published an article declaring the music of the opera to be "deliberately anti-melodic and subservient to Western modernism."

♪ ♪ ♪

The storm has blown over, however, and the young composer has been restored to the good graces of the Soviet leaders. His Fourth Symphony Shostovitch withdrew at a rehearsal by the Leningrad Orchestra in December, 1936.

The Russians again try to link up the music of this young composer with their political theories. Mr. Schneerson writes: "For us in the Soviet, the avant-garde is held to express progressive ideas only when it talks to the people in a new, powerful and intelligible language. . . . The 'advanced composer' is, therefore, one who plunges into the social currents around him, and with his creative work, serves the progress of humankind." Attempting to become more specific, however, M. Schneerson only becomes evasive: "Just what is the nature of a truly advanced musical language, it is difficult to say. Only the musically creative act itself may answer this question." The truth is that this symphony is a child of its day, expressing the general emotions of rugged strength, of bright playfulness, of lyric tenderness, as they are felt and expressed in every musical nation on the globe.

♪ ♪ ♪

The first movement, Moderato, is a sonata-allegro. A strong rhythmic figure is at once given canonic treatment. It is apparently the basis of the principal theme. In the sixth measure a melodic idea, much used in the movement, is placed above an accompaniment whose rhythm is derived from the first idea. The second theme begins with long, sustained half and whole notes in first violins over a simple, rhythmic accompaniment. A new melody, played by a flute, soon follows. The development section treats the various themes in new rhythms, often with canonic elaboration. It comes to a climax with a tremendous canon on the first theme, on which is superimposed, presently, another canon on the principal part of the second theme, thus drawing these two important thematic units together into a close synthesis. The recapitulation is a brief, slow, meditative restatement of the principal motives, some of them in inversion.

The second movement, Allegretto, is a gay scherzo, with flashes of real humor, as in the glissandos which occur in the violin solo which is the middle theme of this movement. The third movement, Largo, is an expressive song, at first in strings. The principal contrasting idea is introduced by a flute with light harp accompaniment.

The last movement, Allegro non troppo, is dominated by a bold idea, perhaps somewhat bombastic, introduced at once by full brass. A trumpet, against a figure in high strings and woodwinds, introduces the principal theme of the middle section, after which there is much further development, by various contrapuntal devices, of the first theme.

The idiom is that of the mildly dissonant neo-classicism now current all over the world. Its leanings are perhaps toward Prokofieff. But there is much that is individual in this symphony.

♪ ♪ ♪

The same program contains also, for first performance in the United States, "Improvisations for Orchestra," by Jacobus Langendoen, cellist in the orchestra. The score is dated, Boston, 1932. There are four "improvisations": 1. Unisono; 2. Capriccio; 3. Pastorale and Procession; 4. Burlesca. Of special interest, by reason of unusual treatment, are the first and the third.

The first movement is exactly what its title implies, an exceedingly free and rhythmically varied melody, 47 measures in length, entirely in unison, for full string choir, punctuated and enlarged in sonority occasionally by clarinets and bassoons.

The third movement is interesting because of its instrumentation. It begins and continues for some measures with a polyrhythmic figure for large and small cymbals, large and small tamtams, large, medium and small gongs. Once this is well established, an unbarred oboe solo winds its way. Very gradually other instruments are added until a huge climax is reached. Then gradually the movement subsides to the original instrumentation of percussion.

Nathan Milstein

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Yesterday morning in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler Nathan Milstein, violinist, gave the fourth program in the present series of concerts sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. Arthur Balsam was the pianoforte accompanist and the program was as follows: Handel, Sonata in D major; Bach, Chaconne (for violin alone); Beethoven, Sonata in F major, Op. 24 ("Spring" Sonata); Smetana, "From My Homeland"; Chopin-Milstein, Nocturne in C sharp minor (Posthumous); Lalo, Symphonie Espagnole.

Mr. Milstein is not an entire stranger to the concert-loving public of Boston, but his appearances here have been less frequent than is usual with artists who have acquired an international reputation. It is possible that to many in his audience yesterday morning he was unknown, although he has made nine tours of this country since his American début in 1928, at the age of 21.

The program which he chose for performance offered pitfalls for even the most seasoned player. Unexpectedly, it also offered a few for the unwary listener. In the first place, Mr. Milstein was confronted with the task of differentiating several styles. The Handel sonata, for instance, demands an interpretation of breadth but without great emotional depth except, perhaps, in the opening movement, whereas the Chopin and the Lalo items allow the performer the luxury of almost unlimited warmth and as rich a tone as he can summon.

It was at this point that the listener was likely to encounter a serious obstacle, for superficially it appeared that Mr. Milstein had not sufficiently considered his effects. Upon closer analysis, however, it became apparent that it was not the performer but the instrument which betrayed the composer. Mr. Milstein used a violin with a curiously uneven gamut, which placed him at once under a handicap, especially in the Handel and Bach, and it was not until he reached the Chopin opus that this unevenness diminished and his interpretative instinct rose to its full power—on muted strings. The performance of the Handel was further hampered by an unresponsive accompanist.

The Lalo was brilliantly played by Mr. Milstein, and, although the hour was late when he completed the performance, his audience demanded an encore, for which the artist selected a cleverly contrived arrangement of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Flight of the Bumblebee," admirably played.

G. M. S.

'The Red Cat'

Contemporary German Painting by Heinrich Campendonk

Loaned by the Société Anonyme to the Exhibition of Modern German Art on view at the Springfield Museum of Fine Arts until Jan. 30.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"JESSE JAMES"
Tyrone POWER · Henry FONDA · Nancy KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 p.m. to ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Thurs., Fri., Sat., "THE GONDOLIERS." Jan. 22 24, 25. "YEOMEN OF THE GUARD." Jan. 26. "PATIENCE." Jan. 27. "COX AND BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
THE WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY GEORGE COULOURIS BARRY FITZGERALD
CORT THEA., W. 48th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. WED. and SAT., at 2:40

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—*Herald Tribune*
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:40
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
JANE COWL in
MAX REINHARDT'S PRODUCTION of
THE MERCHANT OF YONKERS
THORNTON WILDER'S new farce
GUILD THEA., 52nd St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40
MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:40

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

"★★★★" (Four Stars) MANTLE, *Daily News*
OUTWARD BOUND
"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, Mirror.
...OUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-2628
...s. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
...should find a wide and happy public."
—*John Mason Brown, Post*

JOHN C. WILSON Presents
DEAR OCTOPUS
A new comedy by DODIE SMITH
Lucile WATSON Lillian GISH Rose HOBART Jack HAWKINS
Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30
BROADHURST Th. 44 St. W. of B'y. CI. 6-6699

3 MATINEES WEEKLY WED., THURS., SAT.
BROCK PEMBERTON'S Honey Chile
KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE
A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
Directed by Antoinette Perry
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 St.
BRy. 9-3970. Evgs. at 8:30 Sharp. Mats. at 2:30

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

BOSTON, MASS.

SYMPHONY HALL—COM 1492
TOM'W 2:30—SATURDAY 8:15
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor
RICHARD BURGIN—Conducting
NEXT SUNDAY 3:30
Rachmaninoff

BEST FILM FROM ANY COUNTRY
GRAND ILLUSION
2ND WEEK
Fine Arts 30¢ till 1 p.m.
MAIL ANY MINIMUM
DOORS OPEN 12:30

NEXT TUE. EVE. Jordan Hall Tickets Now
Greatest Living Basso, ALEXANDER
KIPNIS
75c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 (few at $2.75)
Concert Direction: Aaron Richmond

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Shirley Temple
"JUST AROUND THE CORNER"
John Howard—E. E. Clive
"ARREST BULLDOG DRUMMOND"
Next Mon., Tues., Wed.
"THE CITADEL"
"Spring Madness"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE
Air-Conditioned
Thurs., Fri., Sat.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.
Will Fyffe—Joh Loder—Margaret Lockwood
"BOB, SON OF BATTLE"
The Dionne Quintuplets
Claire Trevor—Jean Hersholt
"FIVE OF A KIND"

NEW YORK CITY

LAST WEEK! EVENINGS at 6:30
Mat. Sat., 1 p. m. to 5:15
MAURICE EVANS presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
One Hour Dinner Intermission, 8:15 to 9:15
ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664
Seats Now for "HENRY IV" Opens Jan. 30

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols.
Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10-$2.20

Revision of Plans For Purging State U. C. C. Is Forecast

Revision of the Republican plans to "purge" the State Unemployment Compensation Commission by establishment of a single director in place of the present three-member commission today appeared forthcoming following Federal Social Security Board objections to several provisions in the reorganization bill.

The Legislative Committee on State Administration, predominantly Republican, met for several hours yesterday and adjourned without taking action on the bill, although plans had been made to rush the legislation through without delay.

However, it is reported, the Social Security Board objected to the substitution of a $10,000 director, with five $6,000-a-year deputies plus a paid advisory commission for the present setup. Some critics have insisted the changes would boost administrative expenses by more than $60,000 at a time when the Federal Government is demanding a 25 per cent decrease.

Defenders of the plan insist the additional cost would be not more than $12,000, while the resulting savings through efficiency would be far greater than that amount.

Yet Federal officials, it is understood, said the reorganization would lead to confusion and complication. Furthermore, they insisted the language in the proposed law was defective in many places.

Objections were voiced to the proposal to substitute a paid advisory board for the present unpaid group, the Federal men claiming the board should be composed of public-spirited citizens willing to serve without compensation. The plan to give the board some administrative authority was criticized.

Prison

(Continued from Page 9)

every employer spoke well of him. Walter still wants to drive a car and some day, when he is permitted to have a license, we hope he may find a job driving a truck."

Miss Fife then told of a man in a large city who had been employed at night as trouble shooter by a radio store. He would find the trouble and recommend what was to be done by the employer's son, who could mend but not identify, breakdowns. The man worked at night. For some time his employer had been leaving no pay. Discouraged, he took a few drinks one evening, carried several radios across the street to a pawn shop, returned and nailed the pawn tickets on his employer's desk.

A New Start

Released from prison, he was penniless and bewildered. Because of the publicity during his trial, he did not want to go back to his city and his home. The Society gave him food and shelter and recovered his tools from a pawn shop. He did the rest. He sent out cards for radio repair work; he went from door to door and from shop to shop. Soon he was able to exist by his own efforts. Gradually, he was brought to the point of returning to his wife and home and has since written his gratitude to the Society.

Miss Fife turned to her files and produced the following pathetic letter from a man in Worcester:

"Dear Sir," it read, "I have been on parole for the past eight months after serving three years of my sentence for burglary, which was unarmed. Doesn't your Association help such men as me? I want to come and see you if you think you can help me and if I can scare up the bus fare.

"In all these eight months I have had work only three weeks. I can't get a job. I am 56 years old and able-bodied and am willing to do any kind of work. My record in prison was good as you can find out by writing.

"For heaven's sake can't you help me? I don't want charity. I have paid my debt and want to go straight. But I've got to live. Thanking you for whatever you can do for me, I remain, etc., etc. . . . . ."

Of course, all those assisted do not manage to mend their ways. Some return to criminal associates and associations. Some just drift. Take the case of Mike, for instance. He has been out of prison less than a month. Mike showed up at 51 Cornhill the other morning. He slumped into a chair before Miss Fife.

"You've been drinking, Mike," she said.

"Yes, I've been drinking," replied Mike bitterly, "and do you know why? Well, I've been living in a box car for the past two weeks. All I had to eat yesterday was half a doughnut and some weak coffee."

Miss Fife didn't blame Mike for his mistaken idea of seeking relief. It is not the policy of these workers either to blame or to condone, but to help.

"Nevertheless, there you have what we are constantly up against," observed Mr. McMullin. "They can get liquor even when they can't get bread. That's our worst problem. And along with it is the scarcity of jobs. We fight for every job we get these men.

A Plea for Jobs

"If only we could count on a few firms who would take one or two of our better discharged prisoners on our recommendation and responsibility, one of our most difficult problems would be met. The argument that all former prisoners are lazy and unwilling to work is absolutely, false. Six out of every 10 men who come to us are eager and anxious for work. Many of them are capable. Of course, we have discouragements and failures. But they are more than offset when we get a report from an employer that one of our men is doing fine, or perhaps a prisoner we have helped sends us 50 cents in the mail to begin repaying us."

Mr. McMullin explained that the chief benefit of the parole system is that the authorities have a string on a discharged prisoner.

"But he must have a job," the veteran agent emphasized. "The new law that releases a man at the end of his minimum sentence without requiring a job for him to go to is essentially a bad law."

Mr. McMullin also pointed out the evil of releasing prisoners on Thanksgiving or Christmas Day, terming it merely "a political gesture."

"If a man is free to go in January, 1939, why should he be kept until Thanksgiving or Christmas just so a Governor can make a handsome gesture?" he asked. "Besides, this practice is one of the causes of discontent and 'yammering' among the other prisoners."

Uses Segregation

This led him to speak of the need for greater segregation of prisoners. He declared that degenerates and drug addicts are frequently cellmates of normal men, and that "it is a strong man who can regain his character against the surrounding influences of prison today. Sad to relate, the newer and younger prisoners are the toughest ever."

Which really means that the prison societies' work is tougher than ever, too. Providing beds and meals, buying train tickets, purchasing new clothes all require money. Although the societies in question are endowed for operating expenses, their aid to discharged prisoners is limited by lack of funds. For this reason, the John Howard Society, the Massachusetts Prison Association, and a third group, the Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Prisoners—whose agent, George E. Cornwall, has been in the work for 50 years—are joining this year for the first time in a collective appeal for funds.

The PEMIGEWASSET
PLYMOUTH, N. H. Offers:
65 Rooms—40 Baths; Overhead Cable Ski Tramway; 2 Rope Tows — 14 Trails; Nursery and Tricky Open Slopes; Informal Ski Dances; Ski Lounge; Flood Lighted Lawn Slope; Sleigh Parties; Professional Ski Instruction. Booklet, Rates on request.
EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK—BOSTON
Boston Agent, T. A. Bean, 376 Boylston St.

Examples of Vermont Craftsmanship

Hooked Rug From Bethel; Plainfield Pottery; Stowe Weaving

Vermont Craftsmanship School Works for Higher Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt., Jan. 19—Part-time workers are adding to their income and enjoyment by making beautiful rugs and metal and woodwork in a new organization, the Vermont Craftsmen, which opened a three-day school at Goddard College here today.

The Vermont Craftsmen was organized last summer by a group of teachers and partly-unemployed workers to revive interest in the arts and crafts of early days, to develop other crafts where modern materials might be used, to maintain high standards of design and workmanship, and to help market these products.

The organization already has aroused interest throughout the State. It attracted articles from 120 different craftsmen in its first exhibition at Montpelier in September.

Second Major Enterprise

Today, the group attempts its second major enterprise—the holding of a school at which lessons will be given by expert teachers, handicrafts will be displayed, books and motion pictures on the subject shown. Marketing problems will be discussed in forum style and the participants will find recreation in a revival of folk dancing.

The school has been organized by Miss Rebecca Gallagher of Goddard College as one of several projects in adult education undertaken by the institution this month.

Loom weaving, metalwork, woodwork and card weaving are activities which will be carried on in the shops each day during the school sessions, Miss Gallagher announced. Jewelry, hammered copper and pewter work will be included.

Design and Color Emphasized

Needlepoint, hooked rugs, and candlewick tufting of bedspreads and other articles will be explained and studied. The importance of design and color will be emphasized and suggestions given as to books and other sources which might be helpful.

The Vermont Bookwagon, from the State Library Department, will bring a collection of books on arts and crafts.

Subjects to be discussed at evening meetings will include co-operative purchasing of materials and the marketing of products both co-operatively and through private gift shops. Porter Greene, principal of the Stowe High School, will tell of the community craft class in woodwork organized at Stowe this winter.

A special exhibition is being sent by the Federal Art Project.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This is a portion of a total of 208 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Fridays, 10:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Maine

Bangor—Third Sunday in the month, 1 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Bangor—First Sundays, 1:15 p. m., second and fourth Mondays, 8:15 a. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 2:30 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m. (11.79mc), WIXAL.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WORC, 1280kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Friday, Feb. 24, 8:15 a. m.; Saturday, Feb. 4, 12 noon, WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

Springfield — Fridays, 7:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Third Sundays, 5 p. m., E. S. T., 25.4m (11.79mc), W1XAL.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Feb. 26, 8:30 a. m., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Third Friday of the month, 7 p. m., HP5K (shortwave), 6.005mc.
Panama City—First Tuesday of the month, 7:15 p. m., HP5A (shortwave), 11.70mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto — Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

Snow Flurries Hardly Enough For Good Skiing

The snow flurries and the lower temperature put winter sports in the thoughts of many Bostonians today, but only Stowe, Vermont, could promise good skiing and it was 2 below zero up there. Brrr.

The Boston & Maine Railroad reported 18 inches of snow in the Stowe area with 45 inches at the summit of Mt. Mansfield. Weather was cloudy.

North Woodstock, N. H., reported eight inches of snow with breakable crust and "fair" skiing.

Lancaster, Lincoln, Tamworth, Warren, Whitefield, Littleton all reported from 3 to 10 inches of snow, with crust ranging from thin to heavy and temperatures from zero to 10 above.

Cannon Mountain, Franconia, Laconia and Hanover all reported poor skiing conditions to the B. & M.

The Boston Weather Bureau today predicted there would be no snow in New England for the next two days. The storm expected to arrive over the coast area last night blew out to sea, the Weather Bureau reported.

This was a disappointment to many because the U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association has scheduled the New Hampshire slalom championships Sunday at Hanover.

In addition, the Appalachian Mountain Club has announced a week-end ski trip to the Four Winds in Rumney, and a beginners' ski trip the same days to Warner.

Having already largely discounted this week-end, New Hampshire skiers today had their eyes on the Eastern Slope Ski Club's third annual invitation cross-country and slalom meet, to be held at Jackson and North Conway Jan. 29.

Council Approves Army Base Project

An emergency appropriation of $3,960 for the speedy removal of a sunken obstruction off the end of the Army Base in East Boston, was approved today by the Governor's Council, at the request of Commissioner of Public Works William F. Callahan. The contract for the work was awarded at once to the Bay State Dredging and Contracting Company, of East Boston, and work is expected to start next week.

After the British freighter Glaucus struck the obstruction, believed to be a granite boulder, recently, it was found that there was only 26 feet of water above it at mean low water.

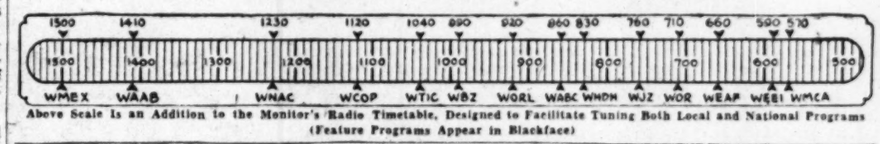
Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, wrote yesterday to the Secretary of War in Washington, calling attention to shoal spots in the Reserved Channel running along the easterly side of the Army Base. These reduced the controlling depth in this supposed 30-foot channel to 26 feet, he declared.

Northampton-Hadley Bridge to Open Jan. 21

The new Calvin Coolidge memorial bridge over the Connecticut River, connecting Northampton and Hadley on Route 9, will be informally opened to traffic Saturday, Jan. 21, William F. Callahan, Commissioner of the State Department of Public Works, has announced.

Formal dedication of the $1,300,000 structure will take place late in the spring with Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, widow of the late President, in attendance. The bridge is approximately 1,500 feet long, has four traffic lanes and a sidewalk.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



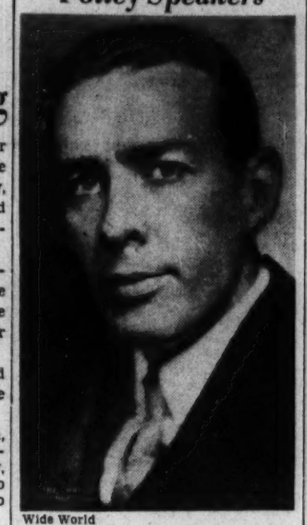
Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Hans Andersen Stories	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interview	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Johnny Brooks, songs	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch
7:00 "Tango Time"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Fox's Orchestra
7:15 "Drama Time"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	"Mark Down Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	WBZ Presents	News dramatizations	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"	Dance Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	"Interesting Neighbors":	Vallee Hour; Connecticut Yankees; Oswald	"The Green Hornet":	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor in dramatic sketch;	interviews	and Stanton, comedy;	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:30 chorus; orchestra	Rochester Philharmonic	Guy Kibbee; interview	"Sinfonietta" with	Claire Dillon, songs
8:45	Or.; Jose Iturbi, cond.		Alfred Wallenstein	Johannes Steel
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Rochester Philharmonic	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15 teur hour	Or.; Jose Iturbi, cond.	Melvyn Douglas; Vir-	Sons of the American	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	ginia Bruce in sketch;	Revolution; Rep. Mar-	Sport commentator
9:45 teur hour	ing"; "Is America Men-	vocalists; orchestra	tin Dies, speaker	Sport commentator
10:00 "Tune-up Time";	aced by Foreign Propa-	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue": Henry	Sport commentator
10:15 Dick Powell; Joan	ganda?" Questions	E. Fuermann, cellist;	Weber's Orchestra	Sport commentator
10:30 Blondell; orch.	"New England's Town	Anita Louise; Johnny	"Famous First Facts";	Sport commentator
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Meeting"	Scott Trotter's Orch.	interviews	Sport commentator
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Hockey comment	"The Monitor News"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Rep. Hamilton Fish	Dance music
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Or.	Griff Williams' Orch	"Road to Fame"
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Or.	Griff Williams' Orch	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

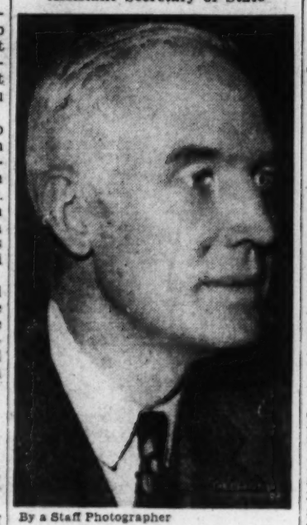
590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; "Morning Review"	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Jacob S. List
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Smile Parade": variety	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	show with R. Sherman	"Julie Blake": sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Air"	Baron and His Texans
10:30 "Hilton House"	Bob Carroll, baritone	Just Plain Bill: sketch	The Administration of	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	Dramatic sketch	Wages and Hours"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Shopping Service	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interviews	Dave Ballentine, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly music	Piano duet
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Theater Club"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; musicale; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; W. Blau-	"Musical Roundup"	Italian musical program	"Noonday Musicale"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Music	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Concert Miniatures"	Movie comment	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	Musical Mailbox
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Sweet Music"
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	Music Appreciation	Baritone; organ	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Merry Minstrels"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Hour; Walter Dam-	Soloist; orchestra	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady": sketch	rosch, conductor	Piano soloist	"The Playgoer"
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Music Appreciat'n Hour	"Treasures in Melody"	"Console Capers"
3:00 U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Marine Band	U. S. Navy Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Frank Vanay, tenor	Sport reports
3:30 Columbia Chamber	Swingtime Trio	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45 Orchestra	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:00 Speaker; music	Vocalists	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Interviews	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Midstream"	String choir
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Concert Recital from	"Vic and Sade"	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	London; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Chuck Shanks' Orch.	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
7:00 "Drama Time"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Silver Minstrels"
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	"Vocal Varieties"	"Leaders in Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter":	Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim-	Lucille Manners, so-	"People's Quiz Club"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 drama	inal Case Histories"	prano; Ross Graham,	"People's Quiz Club"	Lee Grant's Orchestra
8:30 Burns and Allen;	NBC Jamboree: variety	tenor; Frank Black's	Boston University Din-	"Music of the Masters"
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	NBC Jamboree: variety	Orchestra	ner; speakers	Johannes Steel
9:00 Burgess Meredith	"Plantation Party":	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:15 Orson Welles, in	variety	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	William Green, talk	Success Stories
9:30 "The Chicken Wa-	"Youth Finds Itself":	"Death Valley Days":	"Against the Law":	"Music in Many Moods"
9:45 gon Family"	dramatic episodes	dramatic sketch	legal oddities	Shirley Winters, songs
10:00 "Grand Central	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	"Nation's School of the	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:15 Station": drama	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Air"	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
10:30 Barry Wood, songs	"Horse & Buggy Days":	"Uncle Ezra"	Elizabeth, New Jersey,	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
10:45 H. V. Kaltenborn	music of the '90's	"Behind the Headlines"	Philharmonic Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Blue Barron's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Jimmy Dorsey's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse";	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	dramatization	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Policy Speakers



Wide World

Adolf A. Berle Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State



By a Staff Photographer

Bruce C. Hopper
Assistant Professor of Government at Harvard University.

King to Address Institute Dinner

Clarence King of the New York School of Social Work will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting and dinner tonight of the International Institute of Boston at the Institute House, 190 Beacon Street, it was announced. The Institute is a member agency of the Community Federation of Boston, and the dinner comes as the Federation's annual campaign for funds is about to get under way.

Among guests will be the Executive Director of the Federation, Otto F. Bradley, and the General Chairman of Greater Boston's 1939 Community Fund Campaign, Roy M. Cushman.

Boston to Hear Experts Talk On Inter-American Solidarity

The Foreign Policy Association of Boston will draw heavily on the University faculties when it ponders the question of Inter-American solidarity on Saturday.

Three professors—two from Columbia and one from Harvard—will do the speaking, and another, who is from Harvard, will preside and see that his confrères do not talk on beyond their allotted time.

The group of academicians is one of especial brilliance and familiarity with the topic of the luncheon—Inter-American affairs as affected by the recent Lima conference.

Berle a Speaker

One of the speakers, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., got his law degree from Harvard when he was 21, was one of the original Roosevelt "brain trusters," became an Assistant Secretary of State and represented the United States at the last two Inter-American conferences.

Another, Dr. Clarence H. Haring, Professor of Latin-American History and Economics at Harvard since 1923, has studied at Berlin, Harvard and Oxford, where he was a Rhodes scholar, and taught at Bryn Mawr, Clark and Yale. He is now Chairman of Harvard's Department of History.

The third Speaker, Dr. David Efron, although a younger man, has already distinguished himself scholastically, having studied at Buenos Aires, Paris, Berlin and Columbia, where he is now a research associate, and been recipient of a Rockefeller fellowship. A native of the Argentine, he has been Professor of Latin-American Culture at Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, N. Y., since 1936.

The presiding officer at the luncheon in the Copley-Plaza Hotel will be Bruce C. Hopper, Associate Professor of Government at Harvard, an expert on foreign affairs.

The subject of solidarity of the Western Hemisphere against political, economic, or cultural encroachments by totalitarian States is at the finger tips of Mr. Berle, whose addresses on the topic were features of the Lima conference.

"Oceans no longer insulate the New World," he said in a radio talk just before leaving for Peru last November. "Ships of peace or war can cross the Atlantic in little more than the time which it took to cross the English Channel not very long ago."

He urged the nations of the Western Hemisphere to defend their peace against any aggressor, but added that this should not be done by a military alliance, but by a "co-operative peace."

Such a plan, later adopted by the Conference, he described as "a contribution no less great because it is spiritual rather than military, moral even more than political."

Visited Boston

Mr. Berle last visited Boston in March, 1938, when he addressed the first convention of the Massachusetts branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League.

At that time, he urged the labor unions which constituted the membership of the League to work out a program for all classes of people that is better than any program put forward by others. He particularly assailed efforts of some labor groups to foster only the interests of their own class.

"The commandment of the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' is no longer a Sunday School precept," he told the delegates. "It is a clear necessity; a natural law."

Mr. Berle was City Chamberlain of New York from 1934-38 and Chairman of the new City Planning Commission there for a few months in 1938. He has combined many governmental tasks with his teaching and legal career.

La Guardia

(Continued from Page 1)

come down to the City Council hearing in Faneuil Hall this afternoon?"

"No," replied Mayor La Guardia, "I can't accept that."

Came Over by Boat

Mayor La Guardia arrived in Boston this morning on the Saint John from New York. He came by boat, he said, "to get some sleep." Although he retired early he spent the first two hours on board on the captain's bridge to see New York in the evening twilight from the East River.

Before the breakfast at the Parker House Mayor La Guardia met, among others, his old friend Postmaster Peter F. Tague. He rushed up to the postmaster and said "Gee, I'm glad to see you."

Between handshakes and introductions, he was interviewed by the press. In answer to a question about his views on President Roosevelt's proposals for an air defense program, Mayor La Guardia said he regarded it as "a program of necessity." Before he could expand his views the Mayor was distracted by the arrival of more guests and it was not possible at that time to draw from him a more specific statement on the national defense question.

While speaking to reporters from Boston newspapers, New York City's Mayor remarked, "The Christian Science Monitor is the greatest paper in the United States—you can put that in your headlines!"

Guarding the distinguished visitor were special police officers Benjamin Goldman and William Goulston, who in the past have often been referred to as "Boston's red squad." The two men requested reporters present at the breakfast to identify them today as "the industrial squad."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Jan. 20

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

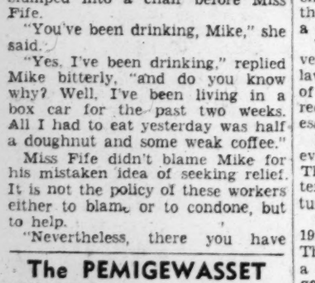
Station W1XAL

For Friday, Jan. 20

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner: Dr. George M. Sneath, Boston University.
8:00 p. m.—Pathways to Peace: "Labor's Part in the Abolition of War"; Gerrit B. Dousma, League of Nations Association.
8:15 p. m.—"Listeners' Mail Bag"; comments on letters from listeners.
8:30 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation"; Prof. Hilding Carlson of Boston University and the New England Aircraft School.

wilfred
Academy of Hair & Beauty Culture
DAY & EVENING COURSES
For Young Men and Women
Make the Right Start
in this Ideal Profession
by enrolling at the
Ideal School
VOCATIONAL FREE
GUIDANCE • PLACEMENT
MODERATE TERMS
MAIL COUPON NOW
NAME C
ADDRESS .....
CITY ..... STATE .....
492 BOYLSTON ST.
KENMORE 0880
BOSTON
New York Chicago Philadelphia
Newark Brooklyn Pittsburgh



SKIING
and other
WINTER SPORTS EQUIPMENT
Ski Repairing and Waxing
SOME PRICES AT THE COOP
Dovre Kabel Spring Bindings $5.95
Skisport R. T. Hickory Skis $9.95
(Limited Quantity)
Steel Edges $5.50
Harvard Cooperative Society
HARVARD SQ., CAMBRIDGE

Believe it or not!
THEY ARE WAITING FOR A STREETCAR

Greater MONTREAL
...for your winter holiday
SKIERS waiting for a street car is not only a common sight, but part of the daily routine of thousands, in this sport loving city . . . a short ride from almost any part of metropolitan Montreal takes you to the summit of MOUNT ROYAL—a great winter playground towering above a busy city.
Superb skiing . . . skating . . . tobogganing abound on this famous snow covered mountain . . . genial French Canadian surroundings and quaint old world atmosphere. . . . . Overnight from New York and Eastern States.
Write for information.
MONTREAL METROPOLITAN COMMISSION
10 ST. JAMES STREET WEST, MONTREAL, P. Q.
CANADA

Too Early for Crimson Aquatic Power to Assert Itself—Big Green Sextet Here

Harvard Victory Streak Ends As Brown Stars Shine in Pool

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's varsity swimmers failed their first test of the mid-year examination period last night when they went down to defeat before Brown by a score of 38 to 37.

If the meet had been scheduled for next month, the Crimson might have won, for Jim Curwen, whom Coach Ulen rates as one of the fastest men in the country, might have made up his scholastic deficiencies during the current mid-year's and been able to compete.

String Broken

But then, if's and but's are always useless after an event is over. It might just as well be pointed out that Harvard would not have lost if Charlie Hutter had not graduated, or if Billy Kendall had not left school.

The fact remains that Harvard's string of 28 straight dual meet victories was broken. The run lasted through 12 meets in 1936-1937, 12 more in 1937-38, and the Alumni, Greenwood Memorial, Springfield, and Cornell contests this year.

That the Crimson was defeated was irony in the extreme, for only last Saturday Harvard completed the first sweep of a swimming meet in her history when the team took every first and second place, the medley, and the relay against Cornell.

Team Not Ready

Coach Hal Ulen had an inkling that something like this would happen even before the season opened. On one occasion he declared that "we will win a lot of meets this year, but it will be hard to win them all. We have a potentially good team, but it needs a year's seasoning."

In fairness to Hal, it should be pointed out that the team was not ready to swim such a strong aggregation as Brown's. And Hal did not intend that they should be at the peak of their power, for with league contests and the yearly affair with Yale due in the next two months, the boys would have gone stale. Then, too, Brown was pointing for this one—their third major varsity victory over Harvard this current academic year.

Leo Barry, the Bears' coach, was a happy man last evening. When George Gibbons finished second in the 440 to run Brown's points to 38 and assure victory, Leo jumped right into the pool with his clothes on to congratulate him.

Greenhood Won Dive

Other Providence boys to be congratulated on excellent performances are Bob Schaper and Matt Soltysiak, who between them collected 14 points, besides swimming on the winning medley team. The Bears won three events and the medley, and took second in five events. Harvard won four and the seven-point relay, and took two second places.

Eric Cutler was high man for the Crimson with firsts in the 220 and 440, while Capt. Rusty Greenhood took his specialty, the dive. Art Bosworth turned in a nice win in the 150-yard backstroke over Myron Wilcox, New England Champion.

Leaders Face Lowly Teams

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The two top-place teams battle the lowest clubs in the National Hockey League circuit tonight when the Bruins engage the last-place Canadiens at Montreal and the Rangers, second, invade Detroit for a game with the Red Wings, sixth-place team.

With Rangers continually pressing the Bruins, it is their lot to face the more difficult game since Detroit is playing much better hockey today than the last-place Canadiens. The Wings are enjoying what might be described as a winning streak at present. Since they were beaten by Rangers, 3-0, on Jan. 2, they have played four games, two ties and two wins, for a total of six out of a possible eight points.

The Wings tied with Amerks, 6 to 6, tied with Canadiens, 1 to 1, and then took Canadiens, 3-0, and Toronto, 1-0. In the last two games in particular, Tiny Thompson, ex-Bruin goalie, was the outstanding star. There is no explaining why, but for some reason the Bruins have had more than average trouble beating the lowly Canadiens. They won two out of three but the scores indicate the problem, winning 3 to 2, then 1 to 0 in overtime and losing once, 2-0. Rangers have better prospects in having beaten Detroit four times this season.

Americans could use Larry Molyneaux, Ranger spare defenseman who seldom sees action these days . . . Cecil Hart is under fire in Montreal and if the pressure gets too severe maybe Tommy Gorman will take over the team . . . Canadiens have won only two games on home ice and that is something that does not set well.

Further proof that the Bruins have the greatest defensive machine in the league is seen in the scores . . . Only one team, Americans, has scored more than two goals against the locals . . . The team has shutout all but the Maple Leafs at least once.

The rookie crop this year is conspicuous by its absence in the scoring list to date . . . All the leaders are veterans . . . It is this observer's opinion that the five-man hockey innovation in Ottawa may produce some real stickhandlers . . . The N. H. L. is getting crowded with speed merchants who can do little more than skate ahead and shoot.

It wasn't so many years ago that Frank Fredrickson, a great center in his day, complained because modernized hockey did not permit him time enough on the ice to "warm-up" . . . He would be pulled off with his line after three or four minutes and stoutly asserted he needed five minutes or more to get under way right . . . Today the players are worn out in three minutes and look toward the bench appealingly.

Photo Courtesy New England Council

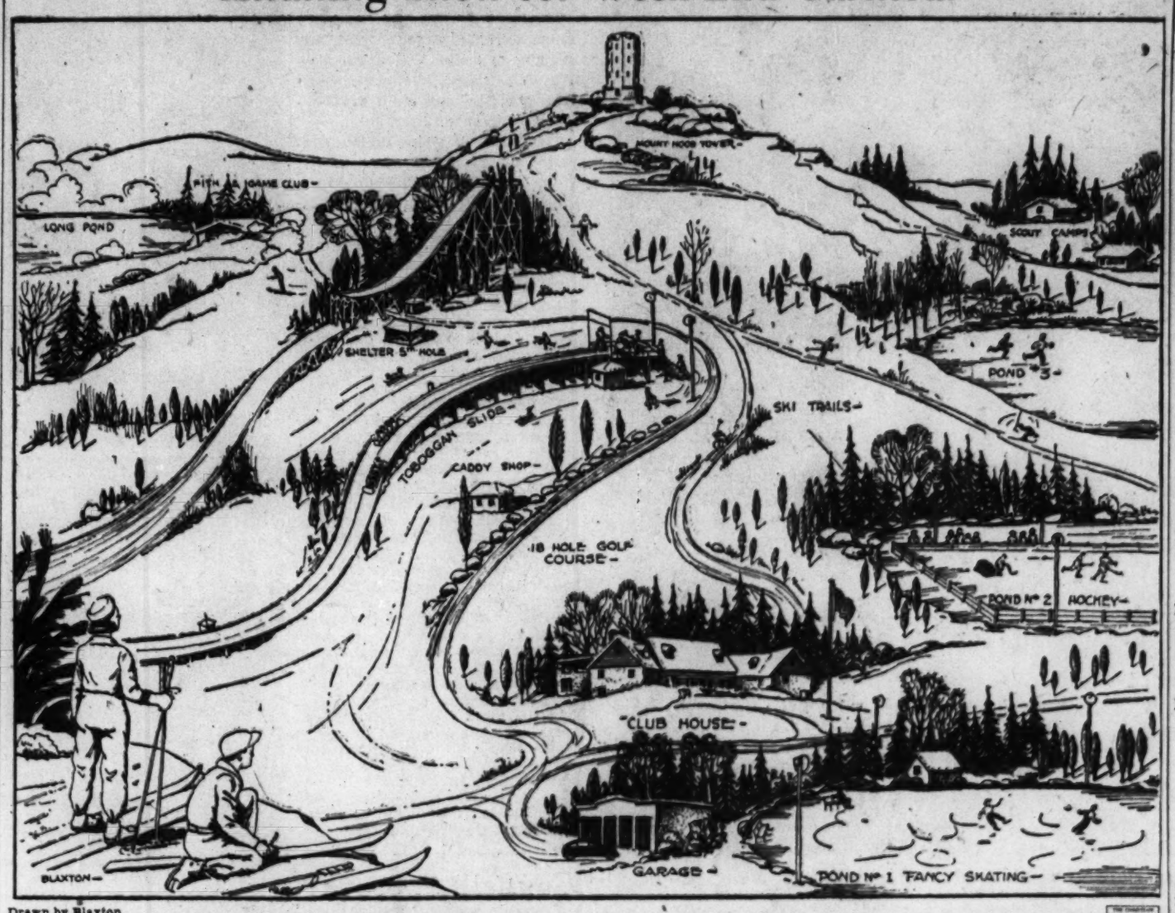
Ski trails of the northland invite you!

Up where the snow falls a little deeper, up where the hills are a little steeper, that's where the fun begins! Go north, young man and woman, and enjoy the northland's winter sports—skiing, snowshoeing, skating, tobogganing, bobsledding, sleighing.

There's a zest to northern winter that nothing else equals. For your comfort and pleasure, great and small hotels, comfortable inns and hospitable farm houses are open for winter guests. They know and provide the things that will make your winter holidays most enjoyable.

The advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor will guide you in the selection of a place where you can enjoy a grand winter holiday in the north.

Awaiting Snow for Week-End Carnival



Drawn by Blaxton

On this well-planned lay-out, Melrose will hold its annual winter carnival next Saturday and Sunday. Everything has been provided for the winter sports enthusiast, from skating and skiing facilities to hills for coasting and a toboggan slide. The only thing the management has not provided is snow, and the weatherman seems to be doing his bit today.

Schoolboy Ski Races Feature Of Melrose Winter Carnival

If the weatherman is kind, Melrose will hold its annual winter carnival this Saturday and Sunday at Mt. Hood reservation. If he is not, the event will be postponed until the first week end that snow covers the ground and ice the ponds.

Nearly 100,000 are expected to attend the carnival, which will feature such events as ski jumping, skating, and tobogganing. Saturday's competition will be interscholastic, and is the only winter meet for schoolboys in the State.

Schoolboy Competition

In detail, the schoolboys will enter competition in ski jumping, downhill and cross-country races, skating races, and a figure skating event. At night there will be a hockey game between the Boston Junior Olympics and a Mt. Hood club. On Sunday, there will be an open ski-jumping meet, with competitors scheduled to arrive from all over New England. There will also be contests in figure skating, another hockey game, all to be topped off by the choosing and crowning of a carnival queen.

More than a dozen jumpers who have achieved wide recognition in this region have already, signified their intention of competing for prizes, including Ray Lambert, national Class B champion, Ernest Dion of Lebanon, N. H., and Ed Dahowski, Massachusetts State champion.

Lambert, only 19 years of age, leaped into prominence when he jumped 200 feet at Brattleboro, Vt., in the nationals last year. Dion last winter scored against Dartmouth in a dual meet, won a first at Conway, and finished in the runner-up position in the Eastern and Olympic tryouts. Dahowski nosed out Birger Johnson of Mt. Hood in winning the State title at Lancaster.

Champion Jumpers

The Class A jumping event at the carnival will include only men like Lambert and Dion who have taken first or second in a National or divisional championship. Fancy skaters from leading clubs of this section will be on hand to compete for prizes.

The Mt. Hood reservation activities are conducted under direction of the Melrose Park Department, with the assistance of the Mt. Hood Golf and Recreational Association, of which Leonard H. Leighton is president.

The reservation covers 260 acres, and is located about one mile from the center of Melrose. It is easily reached by bus or automobile.

Main attraction at this time of the year is the winter activities, of course. Skaters will find three ponds on which they may cut figures. There is a pond near the entrance to the reservation where fancy skating exhibitions are given on carnival days, and which is reserved for figure practice on other days.

Twenty Acres

Pond number two is reserved for ice hockey. Games are held there by making appointments with the park department's office. A regulation size rink is erected and flood lights make it possible to conduct night games.

In pond number three general skating is conducted. Just on the border of the reservation is another pond which is used during the winter for skating when ice is not being harvested. Altogether, there are some 20 acres of skating surface at Mt. Hood.

The ski jump on which competition will be held this week end is claimed to be one of the best in Greater Boston. Jumpers start from a point 65 feet above ground and end up near the shores of Long Pond. The record for the jump is now 93 feet, held by Merrill Barber of Brattleboro, Vt.

Toboggan Busy

Other winter sport facilities provided at Mt. Hood include a toboggan chute, ski trails, and hills where children may slide. On carnival days the toboggan chute is busy from morning until night. It is 804 feet long, and sliders reach a speed of 60 miles an hour when the surface is good.

Those who like down-hill skiing may use the slopes of the 18-hole golf course, beginning at the summit of Mt. Hood, where the John C. F. Slayton memorial tower stands, and terminate their runs near the clubhouse. There are also slighter slopes for beginners.

The Mt. Hood reservation is owned by the city of Melrose and is operated under direction of the Melrose Park Commission, whose members include Arthur M. Goggin, chairman; Mrs. Grace T. Hume, John R. Davis, Elmer O. Goodride, and Walter C. Verge. George Rogers is superintendent.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	18	6	1	68	31	37
Rangers	15	6	3	64	41	33
Americans	12	8	6	66	66	30
Toronto	10	13	4	56	55	24
Chicago	9	14	4	55	69	22
Detroit	8	14	4	53	67	20
Canadiens	5	16	6	53	86	16

College Rugby

Royal Air Force 11, Cambridge U. 6.

Indians Gain Undisputed Lead in Basketball Race

Eastern Intercollegiate League

Team	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P. C.
Dartmouth	2	0	90	63	1.000
Pennsylvania	2	1	107	92	.667
Cornell	2	1	105	104	.667
Columbia	1	1	78	82	.500
Princeton	1	1	71	67	.500
Harvard	1	2	98	129	.333
Yale	0	3	94	126	.000

Results Wednesday

Cornell 41, Yale 36.
Dartmouth 55, Harvard 31.
Princeton 32, Columbia 27.

Games Saturday

Cornell at Columbia.
Pennsylvania at Dartmouth.
Princeton at Yale.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Things look familiar in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League again. Dartmouth is "in town" and on top.

The Hanover Indians, 1938 champions of the circuit, took over undisputed possession of first place last night by whipping Harvard, 55 to 31, while Princeton was tumbling Columbia, 32 to 27, to knock the Lions out of their tie for the lead with the Big Green. In the third game, Cornell handed Yale its third straight setback, 41 to 36, and moved into a tie with Penn for second place.

Swede Broberg, the league's most sensational sophomore player, and Moose Dudis, the center, sparked the Green's triumph at Cambridge. Broberg scored 13 points and Dudis 15, while the former also contributed some brilliant floorwork.

Harvard was completely outplayed after the first 10 minutes. The Dartmouth defense bottled up the Crimson forwards so well that Capt. Ulysses Lupien was the Cantabs' high scorer from a guard post with eight points. Dartmouth led at half time, 32 to 18, and now has won two straight league starts.

Columbia, victor in its first game last Saturday, encountered plenty of opposition at Princeton and eventually succumbed to the Tigers' fine defensive play. Capt. Giles Scofield, center, paced the Tiger attack with 12 points.

Yale gave Cornell a fight all the way. Midway in the second period, the Big Red's captain, Walter Foertsch, dropped in two two-masters and followed with two free throws to put the visitors ahead. Yale tied it at 36-all, but Jim Bennett sank two field goals for Cornell and Polzer dropped in a foul for the winning margin.

Dartmouth entertains Penn in an important game at Hanover Saturday. A defeat would tie Penn and Darjmouth. A victory would put the Green temporarily out of danger. In other games, Princeton plays at Yale and Cornell at Columbia.

Columbia now holds third place with Princeton, Harvard and Yale trailing in that order.

The Eastern Intercollegiate Conference, five of whose members are vainly trying to stop the flying Carnegie Tech Tartans, produced little action. West Virginia took Temple in the only game, 42 to 33.

It was West Virginia's first conference victory and Temple's second defeat, a loss which tumbled the champions into last place. The Mountaineers had little trouble, holding a 20-point lead at half time. Temple made a respectable comeback effort in the last half, but West Virginia held the lead. Homer Brooks tallied 15 points for the winners.

Penn, playing outside the league, was unceremoniously dumped by Navy's up-and-coming quintet at Annapolis, 32 to 22, while the other service team, Army, retained its undefeated status by thumping Lafayette, 51 to 30.

Among the outstanding independents, Long Island U.'s great team overwhelmed the capable New York Athletic Club quintet, 64 to 43, for its eleventh straight victory, and St. John's of Brooklyn drubbed Fordham, 42 to 31.

Skating Titles Up for Auction

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19 (AP)—Ten National Figure Skating Championships were put on the block today to be auctioned off among a field of more than 60 blade artists on the basis of grace and difficulty of individual efforts.

The event which opened today and will continue through Saturday is the National Figure Skating Championships, a preliminary to St. Paul's Annual Winter Carnival which is to be held Jan. 28-Feb. 5, inclusive.

Competition over the three days will be in men and women senior singles, men and women junior singles; men and women novice singles, senior and junior pairs, dance pairs, and championship fours. Most of the nation's leading figure skaters are included in these divisions.

Starting out the competition today school figures were held in the men and women junior singles. Performance of school figures or set exercises figure 60 per cent in championship ratings, with free skating taking up the rest.

Seeking the Men's senior singles title for a fifth-straight year is 19-year-old Robin Lee of St. Paul, with Joan Tozzer of Boston attempting to make it two in a row in the senior women.

School figures will take up most of the first two days of competition with the program Saturday, when championships are to be awarded, to be devoted principally to free skating.

Student to Turn Pro

TORONTO, Jan. 19 (CP)—Ken McAdam, defense star of McMaster University's hockey team, has received permission from the University Board of Governors to turn professional and play week-end games with Syracuse Stars of the International-American Hockey League, it was learned here last night.

Denton Defeats McCourt

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 19 (AP)—Tiff Denton of Kansas City defeated Charles McCourt of Cleveland, 50 to 32, in 51 innings in the round-robin national three-cushion billiard tournament. Denton had a run of five and his rival one of four.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 18

International-American League
Philadelphia 4, Springfield 0.
Providence 2, New Haven 2 (tie)

American Association
Minneapolis 5, Tulsa 2.

Tonight's Schedule

National League
Boston at Montreal.
New York Rangders at Detroit.

International-American League
Springfield at Hershey.
Cleveland at Syracuse.

American Association
St. Louis at Wichita.

Sportsman's Park Screen May Drop to Help Browns

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19 (AP)—Stretched in front of the right-field pavilion at Sportsman's Park is a screen that stands as a reminder of the Babe Ruth era—and now it may come down. The barrier was erected about a dozen years ago during the heyday of the mighty Bambino, who used to pop home runs into the pavilion like rain drops or a tin roof.

The screen covers the pavilion from the top of the wall to the roof and reaches from the right field foul line to deep center. Batters who hit the wire get as many bases as they can, the ball being in play after it caroms off.

The first day the New York Yankees came to town, after the screen had been erected, Ruth smashed two vicious drives against it. He ranted and regaled the patrons with gestures to indicate his displeasure at being "robbed" of home runs. It "robbed" him of many more before his career was over.

Now that the Babe is gone, Bill De Witt, vice-president of the Browns, opined today that perhaps the screen was hurting his team's sluggers more than it did visiting home run hitters. Do members of the Browns hit the screen more or fewer times than do the batters of other teams?

De Witt did not know the answer to that question, but he said he intended to find out, if possible, by checking past records and if not by keeping statistics on the 1939 season. If the Browns' home run output would be accelerated without helping other teams too much, De Witt said he would have the screen removed.

Such an action has a precedent set last season by the Cincinnati Reds, who moved home plate 20 feet nearer center field during an alteration of Crosley Field.

As a result, the Reds' home runs increased from 13 in 1937 to 50 in 1938 and had an important part in the team's pennant-contending position. Enemy teams jumped their home runs from 15 to 31 as a result of the change, a difference of 16 as compared with the Reds' increase of 37.

State Open at Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 19 (AP)—The Massachusetts State Open Golf Championship will be settled at the Worcester Country Club on June 26 and 27.

The local club is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary this year and the championship will be one of the major features of the observance.

Dartmouth Varsity Ice Team Makes First Hub Appearance

Coach Eddie Jeremiah's Dartmouth varsity hockey team makes its first appearance of the season in Boston tomorrow night when it faces the Junior Olympics at the Garden.

The Indians, who are shaping up as the tops in American college hockey, will arrive with the imposing record of seven wins out of nine starts, with the two losses being to Canadian teams. This record is all the more outstanding when it is considered that the team had only five practice sessions before its first game.

Indians Shaping Up

The Juniors, on the other hand, although they dropped two games to Harvard and Yale, are a powerful team and are currently tied for first place in their New England Amateur League.

The Dartmouth sextet is rapidly taking on the shape of a steam roller, at least when it comes in contact with other American teams. Middlebury, which it met last was flattened under a 12-to-1 score, while Yale was ironed out nicely beneath a 5-to-1 total.

With this win over Yale, it appears now as though the boys from Hanover were headed to a repeat performance in winning the Quad League championship, especialy since Coach Jeremiah declared at the start of the season that the Murray Murdoch-coached Eli outfit was the one to beat.

But getting Eddie to commit himself would be as hard a task as rolling a snowball to Florida. You just would not get any where. The game itself will be his only answer as to just how good he thinks his team is.

Walsh High Scorer

The Indians will start with their outstanding net performer, Wes Goding of Melrose, with Capt. Jim Feeley and Bob Campbell at the points. Feeley is considered one of the best defensemen in the Quad League, while Campbell, a sophomore, has moved up to a regular position on the varsity from last year's freshman six.

The first forward line finds Bud Foster of Melrose at center, with Dave Walsh of Walpole and Johnny Kelley of Minneapolis on the wings. Walsh was the team's high scorer last season. On the second line Fred Maloon of Belmont works between Dan Sullivan of St. Albans and Louis Merriam of Greenfield.

The Juniors, who received their only league defeat at their last game with Providence, will use their same starting line-up, which finds Cliff Thompson, Frankie Sullivan, and Starr Owen on the first line, Charlie Arra and Gil Priestley on defense, and Medford Johnny Meoli in the net.

In a second game, Boston College will face Brown.

G. C.

Sporting Around the Hub

Prout Entry List Lengthens

Wearing the colors of the Boston Athletic Association, Douglas Raymond and Richard Gill will compete in the 600-yard run at the 18th annual Proud Memorial Games in the Boston Garden one week from Saturday. Raymond is the former B. U. captain, who currently is teaching in Providence and has been working out on the Brown University boards. Gill, one-time B. C. captain, s training under Jack Ryder, his collegiate coach.

The B. A. A. also has entered Walter K. Hall, last year's B. C. freshman sensation, in the 45-yard hurdles. Hall was credited with 5.6 seconds in this event at Providence last year and twice did 5/7 seconds in a meet on Harvard boards this past Saturday. There is a possibility that Wayne University's flash, Alan Tolmich, will soon join the Prout card.

Ohio's Mel walker and Dave Albritton, who have been desperately vying with each other for world high jumping honors for three years, were added to the Prout Games entry list yesterday.

Freddy Frankhouse, whose pitching duties this year will probably be confined to the bull pen, today signed a contract with the Bees. The right-hander came back to Boston recently in a straight swap for Joe Stripp.

The arrival of Frankhouse caused little favorable comment, although at one time his "jug handle" curve was one of the most effective pitches in the National League. He appeared in 30 games at Brooklyn in 1938, but won only three while dropping five. Just two of the contests were complete nine-inning efforts.

Al Moran, young right-hander recalled from Hartford by the Bees near the close of last season, also affixed his signature to a contract today. He won 12 and lost nine with Hartford, a club that spent most of its time down around the bottom of the league. Al Todd, catcher from Pittsburgh, signed yesterday.

Although only two holdover contracts exist in the ranks of the Red Sox, Eddie Collins already has eight men under seal for '39. Manager Joe Cronin is serving the final term of his five-year papers, and young Ted Williams owns a contract that runs until he becomes 21 years of age. Others in line are: Lefty Grove, Jack Wilson, Joe Heving and Jim Bagby, pitchers; Catcher Gene Desautels, and Second Baseman Bobby Doerr.

Johnny Marsolini '41 of Milton and William Crooker '42 of Malden, Brown Club of Boston scholarship winners of 1937 and '38, will be honored guests at the Father and Son Night tomorrow in the Hotel Statler. Marsolini is sophomore class president and varsity football end, and Crooker was star freshman center during the recently-completed season.

With Capt. Chet Jaworski netting 25 points to bring his offensive total to 250 for the winter, the brilliant Rhode Island State basketball varsity ran its victory streak to 10 last night by defeating the St. Anselm's Hawks, 36 to 60, at Kingston, R. I.

Wesleyan's varsity cagers overcame a seven-point deficit in the final minutes to beat Amherst, 28 to 27, in the opening game of the Little Three race last night.

In burying Harvard under a 55-to-31 score, Dartmouth looked like the greatest court team in the country. Their squad is probably the biggest in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, with reserve material that could be first string on almost any other varsity.

On Tufts Schedule

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Jan. 17 (AP)—An eight-game schedule for the newly organized Norwich University hockey team was announced last night by Manager Edmund J. Zaleski of Worcester, Mass. Joe Chouinard of Barre, a former Canadian player, has been engaged to coach the Cadet stickmen. The schedule:

Jan. 21—Middlebury at Middlebury; Feb. 4—St. Anselm's; 11—St. Michael's at Winooski; 18—St. Anselm's at Manchester, N. H.; 24—St. Michael's; 25—American International; March 3—Tufts at Medford, Mass.; 4—American International at Springfield, Mass.

Hitchman Released

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 19 (AP)—The release of Fred Hitchman, former National Hockey League star, as coach of the Springfield Indians of the International-American Hockey League, was announced last night by J. Lucien Garneau, President of the club.

Garneau declined any comment beyond a flat announcement of Hitchman's release.

Quebec Bonspiel Jan. 23

QUEBEC, Jan. 19 (CP)—Quebec's twenty-sixth annual curling bonspiel opens Monday, Jan. 23, for a full week's play.

Four Brookline, Mass., Country Club rinks and a Montreal Thistle rink have entered to date and before the draw is made this week, entries are expected from other Eastern United States centers, Ontario, and the Province of Quebec.

American Six Scores

THE HAGUE, Jan. 19 (AP)—An America ice hockey team en route to Zurich and Basle, Switzerland, to compete in the world championships, last night defeated a combination of Canadian and European all-stars, 2 to 1. Both teams scored in the first period and the Americans pushed over the winning goal in the second period.

Eagles Sign Thomson

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 19 (AP)—The New Haven Eagles of the International-American Hockey League announced last night they had signed Rhys Thomson, 19-year-old defenseman of the Toronto Royal Yorks, amateur champion of the Canadian City.

College Swimming

Brown 38, Harvard 37.
Harvard '42 56, Brown '42 19.
Manhattan 38, Lafayette 37.

Central States Sidelines—More and Better Golf in United States—Motorless Flying

Skiing, Skating and Squash Hold Attention in Mid-West

From Central States Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—They'd begun to import snow in railroad cars from up north somewhere, for the ground was black and bare, but before things got well started at the Norge Ski Meet at Cary, Ill., last Sunday the weather man took pity and spread out a fresh white blanket for the occasion. To this observer, skiing on "boughten" snow is like spreading sand in your back yard and pretending to enjoy the "beach."

Things slid along smoothly at the big meet, especially for Reider Andersen, who comes, as you may suspect, from Norway. Whether he's the best ski jumper in the world or not, he did better than well enough for the 19,000 or so fans at Cary. His jumps of 172 feet and 181 feet gave him top honors in this, the 33rd annual ski tournament of the Norge Ski Club.

Distance, we found by the way, isn't the only thing that counts toward points in a jump. It must have grace and balance. Reider had all three. He has jumped farther. In fact the Cary record, made by Paul Bietila, of Ishpeming, Mich., is 201 feet. This year Paul came third with a leap which gave him 141.6 points, as against 148.1 points for Anderson, and 114.7 for Sverre Fredheim, in second place.

♪ ♪ ♪

Then up to the north a bit, at Oconomowoc, Wis., where there's snow and ice for most of the time during the winter, the country's best skaters are trying out for the American Olympic team. Race speed trials began Wednesday and anyone who has time to drop up to Oconomowoc before Jan. 26 or so will see something of what fans from all over the world will travel all the way to Finland to see next year.

♪ ♪ ♪

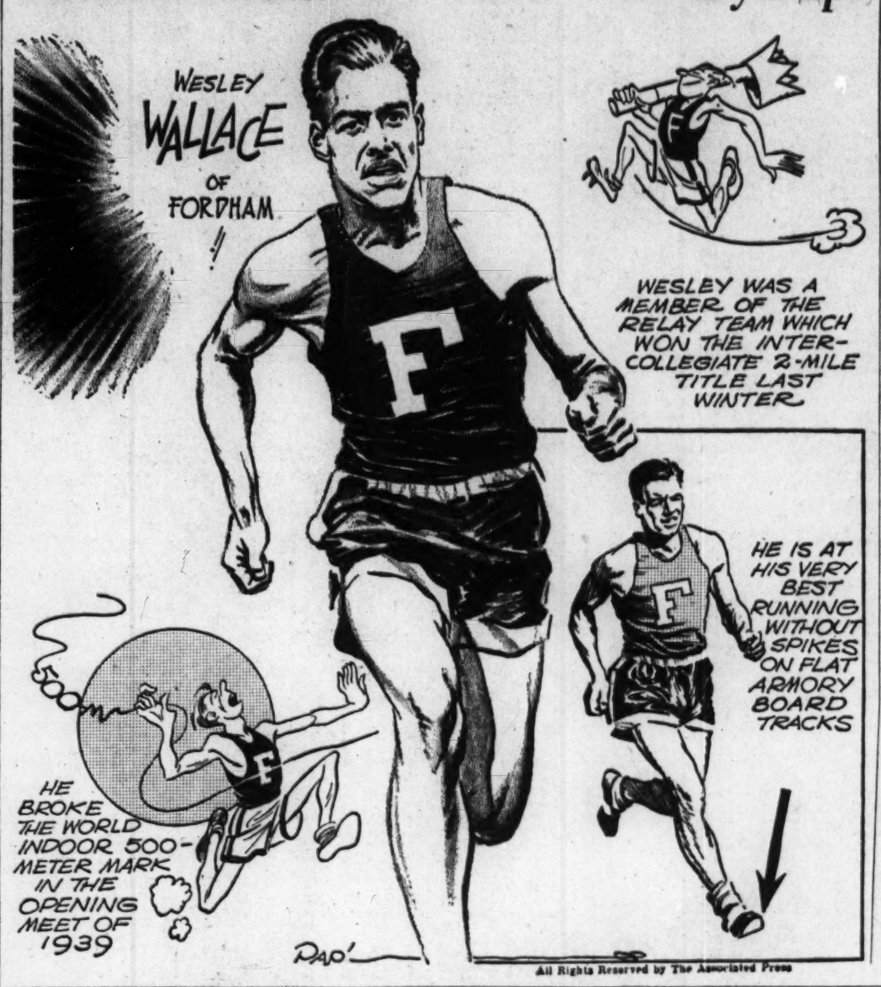
Winter sports aren't all out of doors though. For example, not to mention the things we're more familiar with, there's squash, that game which must have started when two tennis players wanted to get in out of the cold. At any rate it's played with a soft rubber ball and small-headed rackets, in a walled court, with the walls taking a definite part in the planned movement of the ball. Squash players in this region have begun training for the trials for the western championships in Minneapolis, and the 1939 National Association Championships here in Chicago Feb. 11 to 13.

♪ ♪ ♪

Not to be outdone by the baseball folks, the National Professional Football League has gone Hollywood and produced a sound movie. Just having its pre-views, the five-reel thriller, according to Joe F. Carr, pro league president, is entitled "Champions of the Gridiron," and in much the same manner as the National and American League features it pictures the historical high lights of the professional game, and shows the stars in action. Like the baseball pictures it has a commercial sponsor, brought into it in such a way as not to offend an audience unprepared for advertising. Photographed by Industrial Pictures, Inc., its technical adviser was Earl "Dutch" Clark, head man with the Cleveland Rams.

R. W. C.

Record Wrecker —By Pap'


WESLEY WALLACE OF FORDHAM
WESLEY WAS A MEMBER OF THE RELAY TEAM WHICH WON THE INTER-COLLEGIATE 2-MILE TITLE LAST WINTER
HE IS AT HIS VERY BEST RUNNING WITHOUT SPIKES ON FLAT ARMORY BOARD TRACKS
HE BROKE THE WORLD INDOOR 500-METER MARK IN THE OPENING MEET OF 1939
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

Patty Berg Six Strokes Up on Field

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 19 (AP)—The course and a cold wind dealt rudely with Patty Berg yesterday, but she managed to reach the three-quarter mark six strokes ahead of the field in the Augusta titlists' golf tournament. The little National champion from Minneapolis struggled through to an 83 that gave her 78-78-83—239, with only 18 more holes to go.

Dorothy Kirby, young Georgia champion from Atlanta, was the only one who made any closer approach to women's par of 75 over the hilly Country Club course. She carded an 82 that went with 82-81 for a 245 total that lifted her from fifth to second place.

Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., slid from second to fourth when she blew herself to an 88 for a 54-hole total of 248. Mrs. Helen Hicks Harb of Little Rock, Ark., gained clear title to third with an 85 that gave her 247 so far.

Kathryn Hemphill, long hitter from Columbia, S. C., could not steer her shots any too well and could do no better than at 87 that left her at 249. The rest of the field was strung out from 257 backward. Complete 54 hole scores:

Patty Berg, Minneapolis, 78-78-83—239.
Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta, 82-81-82—245.
Helen Hicks Harb, Little Rock, Ark., 81-81-85—247.
Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., 79-81-88—248.
Kathryn Hemphill, Columbia, S. C., 80-82-87—249.
Laddie Irwin, Montclair, N. J., 87-82-88—257.
Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, 87-90-86—263.
Isabel Ogilvie, Augusta, 87-88-95—270.
Helen Waring, Pinehurst, N. C., 93-90-88—271.
Myron Davy, Washington, D. C., 90-90-95—275.
Lillia Watson, Scotland, 94-90-93—277.

Freshman College Hockey

Williams 7, Union 2.
Harvard 5, Andover 5.
Princeton 10, Hun 0.
Yale 3, Choate 2.

College Wrestling

Harvard 34, Tufts 10.
Harvard Freshmen 20, Tufts 10.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

More and Better Golf

Golf is still a growing sport in the United States. Developments which have been taking place during the past year or so amply prove this. A census of the manufacturers of sports goods showed that the American sports public spent more on golf in 1938 than on any other sport.

The United States Golf Association also reported at its annual meeting that its membership was on the increase. Although the current year is only just beginning, the professionals have already started in on a program which will surpass that of 1938, and that, you will easily recall, was the best ever.

Wide World
Archie M. Reid
U. S. G. A. President

That the U. S. G. A. means to see that the game is improved in every way possible was shown by the actions taken at its annual meeting. While the game as played in 1938 met with general satisfaction on all hands, there were one or two matters that the Association acted upon with an idea further to improve conditions. That they will accomplish their purpose seems certain.

Championship Changes

The time element has become a very serious factor in the qualifying rounds of the amateur championship. This is especially true of the second day of these rounds. The field has been so large that it has become impossible to determine the 64 qualifiers for the first round of match play by the end of the second day.

In order that no matches shall have to be carried over, it has been decided to limit the number of qualifiers from the first round to 130. This should not work any real hardship on the players and should result in determining all of the qualifiers without having any matches extending over to the morning match play is due to start.

It also seems to me that the Association acted wisely in deciding that ex-champions should have to qualify for the open championship as well as any other golfer. It hardly seems right that some golfer who may have won this title five or 10 years before should be so favored. Current ability is what should count, and the only way to determine this is to show it in competition with the rest of the aspirants. If a former titleholder is not playing well enough to qualify, there is no logical reason for giving him a place at the expense of some golfer who is playing better.

The Ball, Stymie, and Clubs

While the baseball magnates have been taking some of the liveliness out of the ball, the golf authorities are out to forestall the necessity of any such action by asking the manufacturers not to do anything to the one now in use which would in any way add to the distance it can be driven. There is no question but what a golfer gets a great thrill out of a long drive, but there is such a thing as overdoing it, and now is a good time to call a halt.

It looks as if the stymie rule tried out last year would stand. It is going to have another year at least, and as it appears to have been very satisfactory to the rank and file of the golfing fraternity, it looks as if those opposed to the stymie in any form and those who favored its retention had best be satisfied with the present rule.

And where have those golfers who were opposed to the 14-club rule disappeared to? This rule not only proved to be more satisfactory than its most ardent advocates could have dreamed of; but it won the favor of the British authorities and when that body favors a change in golf regulations, you may rest assured that it is a good rule. When the U. S. G. A. holds its 1940 meeting, we venture to predict that there will be nothing but general satisfaction to report for 1939.

Will Harridge Looks Ahead With Expected Confidence

By Will Harridge
President, American League

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 (AP)—On the threshold of a new baseball season, it is customary to look forward, to anticipate the game's new high lights and unprecedented achievements. Hope and confidence and anticipation only are the usual sentiments.

Entering upon the 1939 season—baseball's centennial year—we cannot but yield to the urge to look back, to pause and in retrospect contemplate the milestones marking the century's progress of the national pastime.

And what an interesting panorama is presented—the improvement and advance in the game's mechanics and technique, the individual and club records established, but especially the commodious and spacious grandstands made requisite by the gradual, ever-increasing interest which the national pastime has created. Each succeeding year has brought its novel thrills and its new heroes. Such a "century of progress" must assure unwavering confidence for the future of baseball.

The first few months of the 1938 season saw several American League clubs engaged in a close, thrilling struggle which was reflected in such increased patronage that recent attendance records seemed destined easily to be surpassed. Unfortunately, just when our race attained its closest phase, adverse weather conditions in our eastern cities interrupted our schedule for nearly an entire week. The resultant loss in attendance was the one factor which prevented the league from showing a most gratifying increase in patronage.

With the celebrations commemorative of baseball's "century of progress" scheduled in each baseball city, 1939 appears destined to be an exceptional season.

Several American League clubs have engaged new managers, all our teams have been strengthened by the addition of young, outstanding playing talent, secured from the minor leagues, while the exchange of players within our own organization has changed the complexion of our clubs and is bound to result not merely in greater interest, but increase the probability of a much closer race for championship honors.

And Talking of . . . Gliding

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Some Thoughts on the Sporting Angle

LONDON—"Gliding, as a sport, has a great international future." Those are the words of Johnny May's brother, Peter. And, as this gentleman was the first man to fly a Chinese glider—they gave him a medal afterwards—he may be said to speak of something which he has helped to bring about.

Since Flight Lieutenant May was acting as a military flying instructor out East around 1934, the international aspect of motorless aviation has developed quite considerably. But, even now, it is only in its infancy.

The country which has led the way is Germany, where advanced gliding had its origin in the determination of the Germans to cultivate flying, in spite of the restriction imposed upon their use of power-craft after the World War by the much-criticized Treaty of Versailles.

Denied the opportunity for developing aviation as other countries were doing, the Germans concentrated upon the phase of it left available to them at that time. With the result that they plumbed many of its mysteries and obtained practical results exceeding the anticipation of all but the most visionary pioneers.

In time, of course, the German's progress focussed the attention of flying enthusiasts in other countries. And now gliding is a pastime with a keen following in many lands.

The Germans, however, remain pre-eminent. Having in 1938 added many remarkable feats to their proud record. Such as Captain Walther Dreschel's ascent to 23,189 feet from Grosse Wasserkuppe, highest of the Rhoen Hills (this is claimed to be the world's best performance for altitude in a glider); Bernhard Flinsch's single-seater distance record—191 miles, from Bremen to Luebeck and back—and the duration "best," 40 hours, 51 minutes, by the Austrian ace, Toni Kahlbacher.

But no longer do the Germans have matters all their own way. United States airmen are making a great bid for supremacy—as witness Lieut. Robert M. Stanley's soaring flight of 225 miles in 7½ hours at Elmira, N. Y., in an American-designed sailplane—and in Britain there has been great progress. Here, however, the small land area of England and the prevailing wind from the southwest set a limit on straight-line distance achievements.

Apart from its deeper significence as a valuable training for prospective power-plane pilots military and civil—a significance stressed after the international political events of 1938—gliding in Britain has been very much in the news as a sport. With the aid of a Government subsidy of £5,000 to 12 of the leading clubs (there is talk of this allowance being increased soon), opportunities for competitive gliding were greatly increased during 1938, and, with more and more people turning their attention to the game, British records of one sort and another were broken in rapid succession.

All this activity meant a great stimulation of public interest in the increased number of meetings held in various parts of the country. The chief of which was the national meeting at Dunstable, which brought into action 70 pilots, including three women, from 10 of the 41 gliding clubs established in Britain at the present time. More clubs are in process of formation.

The introduction of gliding races and competitive flights to specific destinations has given new impetus to the purely sporting side of motorless flight, which has a thrill and an appeal exclusively its own.

Drawn by John Allan May

Cooper Six Under Par

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19 (AP)—Shattering par, the course record and the competition offered by some 200 other contestants, little Harry Cooper of Chicopee, Mass., turned in a 65 yesterday to lead the field at the halfway mark of 36-hole qualifying trials for the $5,000 San Francisco match play open golf tournament.

Cooper's round, described by him as the greatest he ever shot, clipped six strokes off the par 71 Lakeside Course. It cut four shots off the competitive record for the 6,432-yard layout, considered an exacting test of golf.

It was Cooper who established the record in the first San Francisco open, nine years ago. He was firing his shots straight down the middle yesterday. He missed four putts which, if made, would have given him a 61.

Cooper scored birdies on the second, third, eighth, eleventh, and seventeenth and nearly bagged an eagle on the twelfth, the ball stopping one inch from the cup. He put together nines of 32-33. Par for the course is 35-36—71.

Four blows behind Cooper, equaling his former course record of 69, were Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., with 34-35; Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., and Dick Metz of Chicago, both with 35-34.

Metz won the $5,000 Oakland open last Monday in a playoff with E. J. Harrison of Oak Park, Ill., who posted a 37—35—72 yesterday.

Leading amateur was Art Doering, Jr., of Chicago, a Stanford University student, with 36—34—70. He tied with Lloyd Mangrum, Los Angeles, who had a pair of 35s, and Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City, and Lawson Little, San Francisco, each with 36—34.

Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., leading money winner for 1938, and Art Bell of Monterey Park, Calif., equalled par with 36—35, the only others of the field to tie or better 71.

In the 72 class were Leo Walper, Washington, D. C.; Charles Congdon, Tacoma, Wash.; Mike Demassey, Fresno, Calif., and Joe Hunter, Santa Barbara, Calif., with 35—37; Ed Oliver, Wilmington, Del.; Horton Smith, Chicago; Sam Byrd, Philadelphia, and John Bulla, Chicago, with 36—36, and Mark Fry, Oakland, Calif., 38—34.

The low 120 scorers of the first round will play in today's second round from which the 32 qualifiers for the match play will be decided.

Olympic Skating Trials

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Jan. 19 (AP)—Leo Freisinger of Chicago outskated a field of 42 contestants in the first heat of the 500-meter event at the United States Olympic trials here late yesterday.

Freisinger, a member of the 1936 Olympic team, raced around the sticky Fowler Lake course in 44.3 seconds. A light snow hampered the skaters and kept away all but a slim crowd of spectators and officials.

Delbert Lamb of Milwaukee, who established the best time of 44.8 in the 1935 trials at Minneapolis, was clocked at 44.6 over the Fowler Lake course. Third best time was turned in by George Wallace, rangy San Francisco racer, who covered the distance in 44.7.

Bob Sherman of Chicago was next with 45.4, while Allan Potts of Brooklyn, N. Y., finished fifth in 45.6. During the 1936 Olympic meet at Oslo, Norway, Potts turned in 42.4 for the 500 meters.

Two additional heats in the 500-meter event are scheduled for today. The skater with the best average time for two of the three heats will be named to the Olympic team.

The other seven members will be chosen from among the winners of the 1,500-meter event, 5,000-meter event, 10,000-meter event, and from those with the best average times in two, three, and four of the above events.

Despite the snow-covered track, only two spills occurred, the headers being taken by Charles Leighton of Minneapolis and Jerry Guttormson of Kenosha, Wis.

The skaters were paired, only two taking the track at the same time. They raced against time.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Army 51, Lafayette 30.
Navy 32, Pennsylvania 22.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 42, Fordham 31.
Dartmouth 55, Harvard 31.
Princeton 32, Columbia 27.
Cornell 44, Yale 36.
West Virginia 42, Temple 33.
Duquesne 52, John Carroll 33.
Miss. College 40, Millsaps 30 (overtime).
Drake 35, Iowa State 33.
Kansas 37, Missouri 32.
Texas 36, Baylor 31.
Oregon 57, Washington State 31.
Montana Mines 43, Carroll 29.
Sioux Falls 37, Rapid City Mines 21.
Swarthmore 60, Drexel 32.
Western Maryland 38, St. John's 19.
Wesleyan 28, Amherst 27.
Worcester Tech 63, Mass State 36.
Tennessee 51, Sewanee 27.
V. P. I. 36, North Carolina 35.
R. I. State 86, St. Anselm's 60.

March 15 Set By Hillman For Dartmouth Meet

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 19 (AP)—Harry Hillman, Dartmouth track coach, has set March 15 as the date for the world indoor record breaking attempts that Don Lash and Johnny Woodruff will make against the two-mile and half-mile marks on the Indians' lightning fast board track.

Hillman said that Woodruff's coach, Carl Olson of the University of Pittsburgh had requested that the Negro speedster be timed at the 800-meters mark as well as for the half-mile. A year ago, Glenn Cunningham ran his 4:04.4 mile, the fastest ever traveled by man, on the Dartmouth track.

International Play

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 19 (CP)—Sir Gerald Campbell, British High Commissioner to Canada, has arranged an international curling match between rinks of the St. Andrew's Club of New York and the local Rideau Club, it was announced yesterday. Sir Gerald was a member of the St. Andrew's Club while he was British Consul General in New York.

The match will be played here Saturday and granites instead of irons will be used in deference to the New York curlers. Following the match, the curlers will be guests of Sir Gerald at a dinner which also will be attended by Governor-General Lord Tweedsmuir.

Sport Shavings Here and There

Charley Schmitter, National Turnverein fencing champion in foils and saber in 1938 and a graduate of University of Detroit, is fencing coach at Detroit and Michigan State College. . . . The University of Minnesota is giving a course in camp leadership. . . . Harold Thomason, forward on the Alabama basketball team, will be a candidate for the Crimson Tide pitching staff this spring.

There will be about 2,000 sandlot umpires next summer. . . . The 110 home runs made by the Reds last year was an all-time high for Cincinnati. . . . There are 15 New York State clubs in the U. S. Eastern Amateur Ski Association. . . . It takes 45 minutes to show the new American League sound motion picture. . . . A former professional hockey player can now return to Canadian amateur ranks if he stays out of the game for only one year.

Women's Ski Meet, Feb. 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEIGNIORY CLUB, P. Q.—Gertrude Wepsala, diminutive Vancouver skiing star who won the Holt Wilson Trophy last winter, is the first entry to be received here for the Women's Dominion Ski Championships being held at the Seigniory Club, Feb. 18 and 19.

Local club championships in the Laurentians will determine the entries in the Dominion slalom and downhill races next month from the Penguin Ski Club, McGill, Ski Club of Montreal and Park Toboggan and Ski Club. Toronto and Ottawa girl skiers are expected to compete and, with the possibility of Eastern United States entrants, there should be a representative gathering of skiers on hand for the Dominion.

The slalom event being held on the new hill north of the Log Chateau will take place Saturday, Feb. 18, and the downhill on Sunday, Feb. 19, on the course used for the intercity competition last winter. Times in each of these events will be taken to decide the team winners of the intercity challenge trophy presented by the Seigniory Club and awarded each year to the club team of four registering the highest standing in slalom and downhill.

With snow and definite winter conditions replacing changeable weather in this part of the country, the Women's Dominion Ski Meet should be one of the outstanding events of the Canadian winter sports season. This marks the sixth consecutive year that women skiers have raced at the Seigniory Club, but it is the first occasion upon which the Women's Dominion title has been determined here.

During four years of competition, the Holt Wilson Trophy, emblematic of feminine skiing supremacy, has been won alternately by Eastern and Western Canadian skiers. This year, with the possibility of United States skiers competing, there will be keen competition and high hopes of annexing the trophy.

Ohio Cage Teams Play 48-All Tie

By the Associated Press

Tiffin, Ohio, Jan. 19

Basketball rules say it cannot be done, but Toledo University and Heidelberg played a 48-to-48 tie here tonight.

The scoreboard read: Toledo 48, Heidelberg 47, and the crowd went home believing the Rockets had won. But when it was too late to do anything about it, a recheck of the official scorebook showed a deadlock.

Willard Swihart, Toledo center, scored a free throw for what he thought was the winning point in the last 25 seconds of play, but it turned out to be the tying marker. Heidelberg officials said a post-season game might be considered.

Don Bradman Equals Record

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 19 (CP)—Don Bradman yesterday scored his sixth successive century in Australian first class cricket this season, equaling a record established 37 years ago. The Australian captain hit up 135 not out in a drawn Sheffield Shield contest between South Australia and New South Wales, giving him an aggregate of 914 runs, an average of 182.80.

Back in 1901 Charles B. Fry, England and Sussex amateur and a famous all-round athlete, reached the three figure mark in successive innings in English county cricket.

Two days' rain interfered with the match concluded yesterday. New South Wales made scores of 246 and 156 for six, South Australia declaring with four wickets down for 349 runs. Bradman made his runs in 3h. 21m., hitting seven fours.

Unofficial records give Bradman an aggregate of 20,908 runs in first-class cricket since he made his first appearance in 1927. He has batted 248 times, being not out on 32 occasions, for an average of 96.79.

When he carried his total in Anglo-Australian tests last summer to 3,840 runs, the Aussie skipper eclipsed the record of Jack Hobbs, famous Surrey batsman who made 3,636 runs in tests against Australia before he retired a few years ago.

The world's greatest batsman, Bradman has an average of 91.42 for Anglo-Australian tests, while in all international contests his average stands at 97.94.

He still holds the world's record score in big-time cricket, 452 not out, made in 415 minutes for New South Wales against Queensland in 1929 and a year ago became the scorer of more runs than any other Australian.

As a batsman Don is now judged by the standard he himself set. Compared with the speed with which he scored a few years ago, his recent innings may be characterized as slow, but he has shown himself a master against all types of bowling and as captain of Australia in the last two tests has ranked with the great Aussie leaders of the past.

California Leads High School Roll

TOPEKA, Kas., Jana. 19 (AP)—California, with 14, led the list of places on the national interscholastic track and field honor roll announced yesterday by E. A. Thomas, secretary of the National Federation of High School Athletic Associations.

Ohio and New York ranked second with six places each; Kansas and New Jersey each had five.

Blozis, weight man from Dickenson High School, Jersey City, N. J., was the only one whose name appeared twice on the roll. He held first place for shotput and discus throw.

The honor roll also included: Morro, Central H. S., Providence, R. I., second in the discus throw.

Cricket Secretary

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 19 (CP CABLE)—Vernon Ransford, one of Australia's leading batsmen before the great war, has been appointed Secretary of Melbourne Cricket Club. Application for the post had been made by Don Bradman and the famous Australian captain's appointment was considered a certainty in many quarters.

Ransford has played in several Anglo-Australian test matches scoring nearly 1,000 runs. As a member of the team captained by M. A. Noble in 1909 he scored 143 not out against England at Lord's.

Two Tie for Medal

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Jan. 19 (AP)—Bob Servis of Dayton, Ohio, and Chick Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich., shared the medalist honors in the Miami Biltmore amateur golf tournament yesterday. They shot two over par 73s in a blustery wind.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK CITY

Your Hearty Response to Our Monitor Advertising Is Largely Instrumental in Helping Us to Open
ANOTHER
Canterbury Lunch
AT
535 FIFTH AVE. (Entrance 5th Ave. or 44th St.)
AT 331 MADISON AVE., and 535 FIFTH AVE.
You will find tasty foods prepared by American housewives and served in a delightful atmosphere.
11:00 A. M. - 2:30 P. M. No Liquor Served

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
One Block from Radio City
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

SUZANNE LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER
GOOD FOOD INVITINGLY SERVED
at Reasonable Prices
(Dorothy L. Parry)
Brockholst Apts. 101 W. 85th St. N. W. Cor. Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. SU. 7-0497

TROOMS
COLONIAL, 379 Fifth Av. Near 35th Street
VANITY FAIR, 3 E. 38th
Luncheon 50c and 65c
Also a la carte Closed Sundays

Old Salt CLAM HOUSE
2638 Broadway N. Y. C. AC. 2-3040 Bet. 99-100
Operated by Mel Steinberg
Featuring The Finest Selection of Seafood
Salt and Fresh Water Fish Steaks, Chops and Chicken
Formerly Melville Restaurant 115 W. 70th Street

ROSE MARIE
17 EAST 41ST STREET
Just a few steps east of Library Lions
REAL HOME COOKING
Luncheon 50c, 65c, 75c
Dinner 75c, 85c, 1.00
No Liquors Served — Closed Sundays

Maison A. De Winter
36 W. 48th St., in Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Lunch 65c-85c Dinner $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte
Accommodations for parties
Open Sundays.

THE GOLDEN GLOW
238 Madison Avenue
Between 37th and 38th Streets
Really Good Food Served in a Charming, Simple Atmosphere
LUNCHEON ..... 50c up
DINNER ..... 85c up
4 Blocks from Grand Central
Open Sundays, 12:30-8 P. M.

THE RED CARNATION
60 Gramercy Park
120 E. 22nd St.
Delicious Home Cooked Food
Luncheon from 40c. Dinner from 75c
No Liquor Served. Open Sunday

Rosetta Gordon Garden Restaurant
359 LEXINGTON AVENUE
Table d'Hôte Luncheon 50c Dinner 65c-90c
Open Sunday, 5-8 P. M.
We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
2 blocks from Grand Central

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
55c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The Traymore
Dinner ..... 65c and 85c
Luncheon ..... 35c and 50c
Lincoln Road at Ocean Avenue
Next to Brighton Line Prospect Park Station

THE BLUE GRILL
1103 BERGEN ST., NR. NOSTRAND AVE.
PRESIDENT 3-8767
Where Cooking is an ART and Eating is a PLEASURE
OPEN SUNDAYS

Dollys
Tel. TRiangle 5-5024
Individual Dishes a La Carte
Luncheons
Afternoon Teas
Dinners
440-442 Albee Square
Opp. the Front Entrance of Loeser's

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.
CORONET TEA ROOM
HOME COOKING
Full Course Dinner 65c, Sunday 75c
Luncheons 40c-50c Oriental Dishes
141-10a Northern Blvd. FL. 9-9404

RYE, N. Y.
RYE RESTAURANT
34 PURCHASE STREET
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Moderate prices
Delicious pastry, cake and desserts
Closed on Sundays

HARTFORD, CONN.
HOLYOKE • SPRINGFIELD NEW HAVEN HARTFORD
Franklin Cafeterias
INCORPORATED
23 HIGH STREET
Good Food Means Good Moods

BUFFALO, N. Y.
FAMOUS FOR FOOD
LAUBE'S CAFETERIA
Cor. Pearl and Eagle Street
OLD SPAIN
660 MAIN STREET

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Selected Stocks Rise Moderately In a Late Rally

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Late buying in utilities enabled the stock market to put on a selective last-minute rally today after the list had moped throughout the greater part of the session.

American Telephone shot up 3 points to a new high for more than a year in the final hour and gains of fractions to a point or so were posted for Consolidated Edison, North American, Public Service of N. J. and International Telephone.

Dealings picked up on the concluding lap, with transfers approximating 800,000 shares.

The fact that no important liquidation in the power company stocks, as well as in most other groups, had been witnessed during recent irregular sessions, tended to inspire fresh commitments by some speculative forces, brokers said.

Given belated support were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Sperry, Glenn Martin, Kennecott, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern and Standard Oil of N. J.

Willys Overland became one of the liveliest advancing issues on advices an executive of the Chrysler Corp. had resigned to accept the Willys presidency and general managership.

Wall Street saw nothing particularly stimulating marketwise in congressional developments or business happenings, although worry over foreign affairs abated somewhat.

Inclined to edge upward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, McCrory Stores, Glenn Martin, Sperry, American Telephone, North American, Union Carbide, Johns-Manville, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway and Standard Oil of N. J. Loft was relatively active at a new 1938-39 high.

Come-back difficulties were encountered by General Electric, Goodyear, Chrysler, Kennecott, Anaconda, Boeing, Sears Roebuck and Air Reduction.

In the curb, Cities Service preferred stocks jumped about 9 points each on a few sales. Lockheed, American Gas and Cities Service common were generally in arrears.

Some Bonds Rise

The bond market shook off droopy tendencies today as buyers concentrated on low-yield rail and utility loans.

At the same time some U. S. Government loans hung up new record prices, although sufficient selling developed in this section to show gains of 2-32ds of a point offset by losses of as much as trading entered the final hour.

President Roosevelt's tax message to Congress, most bond analysts said, had been foreshadowed in earlier talks and the majority of traders switched attention to possible congressional action on utilities.

Higher by as much as a point were loans of International Paper, International Telephone, Northern Pacific, Pacific Telephone, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, Studebaker, and Commonwealth Edison.

A handful of lower priced rail loans found the forward path difficult and small losses were posted by Erie 5s, St. Paul 5s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s.

A trading favorite in the foreign dollar group was Tokyo Electric Light 6s, up around a point. Italian loans tended lower.

Prices Irregular For Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 (AP)—Wheat prices fluctuated nervously within a ¾-cent range today and wound up slightly lower than yesterday.

Early gains of ⅝ cent were replaced with corresponding losses following a setback in quotations at Liverpool. Most dealings were for grain trade accounts and there was little speculative activity.

Wheat closed ⅛ higher to ¼ lower, May 69½-⅝, July 69⅝-¾; corn unchanged to ¼ off, May 52⅛-¼, July 53 ¼; oats unchanged to ¼ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: British gilt-edged funds turned easier in today's stock market, and although sentiment elsewhere was definitely brighter, trading continued small. Kaffirs were in good demand at higher prices, and the trans-Atlantic section closed irregular. The remainder of the list was quiet but steady. German liens lost more than a point, while Chinese issues showed renewed firmness.

Paris: Prices were slightly better in the bourse today. Rentes advanced 60 to 250 centimes and Bank of France was up 85 francs. International shares closed mixed, Royal Dutch losing 100 francs and Suez Canal gaining 200.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed ⅛d to ⅝d net lower today. Realizing sales were responsible for the late reaction. millers inquired for cash wheat, and Australia sold two carloads of flour to China. Commission house and continental liquidation depressed cotton values and the market closed 2 to 4 points down.

Financial Briefs

The world produces about 8,000,000 metric tons of glass annually, with approximately one-third of the output coming from the United States. The world production is valued at $800,000,000, says the Associated Press.

It takes about 10,000,000,000 pounds of soap a year to keep the world up to its present level of cleanliness, says one authority, according to the Encyclopedia of Agriculture. The United States uses nearly one-third of this amount.

For every $100 received for the transportation of passengers, freight, express and mails and all other services, the railroads paid in taxes $9.70 in 1938, compared with $7.82 in 1937, and $6.13 in 1927, the Association of American Railroads reports.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	57	57	57	
123¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 12
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	3	41	40½	40½	Jan 12
24	14½	Adams-Millis (¼g)	5	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
30	16⅝	Addressogr (1.40)	*1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	2	25½	25½	25½	Jan 17
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	5	60⅜	60¼	60¼	— ¼
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	1	1	1	1	
17⅜	1⅛	Alleghany Corp	4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	5½	Alleghany pf xw	2	1	1	1	
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	20	13¾	13	13¾	Jan 18
17½	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	12	12	12	Jan 18
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	3	18	17¼	17¼	Jan 18
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	16	25⅝	25	25⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	185⅛	183	184	— ½
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	2	13	12	13	+ ⅝
14⅝	8⅞	Allied Mills (¾e)	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	Jan 18
13½	4½	Allied Stores	52	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	62½	62	62½	Jan 18
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	26	44⅛	42½	44⅛	+ ⅛
24	10	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	18¾	18¼	18⅜	Jan 17
78	55	Amal Leather	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
28½	22	Amal Leather pf	2	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¾
23½	10	Amerada Corp (2)	2	68⅜	68¼	68⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	6¾	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	4	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Jan 17
52	23¼	Am Bk Note (.10g)	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
105⅛	70¾	Am Bosch	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
176½	160¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	6	48¾	47	48¾	+ ¾
34⅞	12⅝	Am Can pf (7)	3	98⅛	98⅛	98¼	
57¾	27	Am Car & Fdy	1	176	176	176	+1
23¾	9½	Am Car pf (2½e)	12	32	31½	32	+ ½
117	89½	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	1	49	49	49	
125	88½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	14	23½	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	4½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
15	9	Am Colortype	2	119¾	119½	119¾	+ ¾
16¾	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	6	7¾	7	7	Jan 18
63⅜	25⅞	Am Crystal Sugar	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am Encaus Tiling	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
51¼	21¼	Am European	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & For Power	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
25½	13⅛	Am & F P $6 pf	19	3½	3¼	3½	
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
15	9	Am & F P 2 pf	11	19⅜	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	2	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
36	12	Am Hide & Leather	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 17
45½	30¾	Am Hide & L pf (¾e)	6	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
2⅛	1¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	5	33	32	33	+1
20⅛	13½	Am Ice	1	45	45	45	
8¾	4⅛	Am Ice pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
30⅝	12⅜	Am International	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
79	44	Am Locomotive	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
77⅜	10	Am Locomot pf	10	27½	26⅝	27½	+ ⅛
51¼	23⅜	Am M & Fdy (.20g)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
45	23	Am M & Metal	5	15	15	15	— ¼
122	99½	Am Metal (1e)	1	4	4	4	Jan 16
7½	3¼	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	36½	36	36½	— ½
19⅛	9	Am Power & Lt	1	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	Dec 13
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $6pf(4⅞k)	90	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
19⅛	9	Am P&L $5pf(4k)	21	44⅞	43¼	44⅞	+1¼
24½	13	Am Rad & St S	18	39½	38	39½	+1½
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill	27	16⅜	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
20⅞	12	Am Roll Mill pf	19	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
23½	7¼	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	3	69½	69½	69½	+ ½
58⅜	28⅛	Am Seating (½e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
140	103	Am Smelt & R (½g)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
61¾	45¾	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	23	48⅜	47¼	47½	—1
40¾	16⅜	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	132	132	132	
11¾	6⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	1	62	62	62	+ ⅜
19	22	Am Stores	11	37¾	37⅛	37¾	+ ⅜
31	19⅛	Am Stove (.40e)	11	11¾	11¾	11½	— ⅛
117⅛	82	Am Sugar Ref	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jan 11
20½	12⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	21⅛	21½	21½	+ ½
150¼	111	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	87	87	87	+1
68¼	58	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
91⅝	58¼	Am Tobacco (3)	41	1-64	152¼	156	+3
152	130	Am Tob B (5)	3	87½	87¼	87⅜	Jan 18
43	25	Am Tob pf (6)	1	89⅜	89¼	89¼	
16⅛	6	Am Type Fdrs	1	150	150	150	Jan 14
91	68	Am Water Wks	3	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
7⅜	3¼	Am W W 1 pf (6)	89	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅜
45	23⅜	Am Woolen	1	84	84	84	Jan 16
9⅜	4⅞	Am Woolen pf	5	42¼	41½	42¼	+ ¼
43	25	Am Zinc L&S	2	7	7	7	
42½	21	Am Zinc pr pf	1	33	33	33	Jan 7
64¾	29	Anaconda (½e)	98	32⅛	31¼	32	+ ⅛
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	3	51	50	51	+ ⅜
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	2	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	14	14	14	Jan 13
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 9
103⅝	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan 16
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	3	103⅛	103	103¼	Jan 10
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	6	Armour Ill pf	1	49½	49½	49½	+1
59⅜	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork (¾e)	1	56	55	65	Jan 4
13	8½	Arnold Const (¾e)	22	52½	51¼	52¼	+1
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	1	11	11	11	+ ⅜
12⅝	4	Assd Dry Goods	8	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	27	39½	38	38⅝	Dec 30
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	4	67½	66¼	67½	—1½
30	14	Ati Coast Line	7	27	26½	26½	
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Jan 16
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	14	14	14	—1½
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	6	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅜
109¼	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 18
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	40	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
68	36	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45	44½	45	+ ⅜
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	64	64	64	Jan 16
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	3	6½	6¼	6¼	Jan 10
5⅜	2	Aust Nichols	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 18
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	12	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛

B

17¼	5	Bald Loco ct	44	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	20	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
36	24⅜	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	28	28	28	Jan 18
23¾	12¼	Barber Asphalt	1	20	20	20	Jan 18
14	5	Barker Bros	1	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 14
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	6	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
119	113⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
102	90½	Beat Cre pf ww (5)	1	99	99	99	Dec 23
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1-124		124	124	Jan 7
9	4¾	Belding-Hem (.60e)	13	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
33	25⅛	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	Jan 11
29½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	41	27½	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
58	26⅞	Best & Co (.65e)	5	51½	51	51	+1⅛
78⅜	39¾	Beth Steel	57	74⅛	72⅛	73⅞	+ ⅞
118⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	111	111	111	Jan 18
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	26	26	26	
24½	9⅝	Black & Decker (½e)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
19¾	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	4	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
35⅞	19	Boeing Airplane	15	31¼	30¾	31	— ⅛
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	4	26⅛	26¼	26¼	
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.60c)	1	17	17	17	
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	7	17⅞	17	17⅛	
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	20	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ¼
8⅜	4	Boston & Maine	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jan 14
28	14	Bower Roll B (½g)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jan 18
16	5¾	Brewing Corp (¾e)	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
27⅛	12¾	Bridgeport Brass	6	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (3)	16	28	27⅝	28	
43	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)		39¼	38	38	Jan 12
2¼	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	44½	43½	44½	+ ⅜
12	4¼	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 12
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	2	9¾	9¼	9¼	Jan 18
46¼	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	3	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	4	41¼	41	41½	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	20	19⅜	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
14½	5½	Brun wick-Balke(1e)	1	33	33	33	Jan 12
13½	5¾	Bucyrus-Erie	1	13	13	13	Jan 17
7½	3¼	Budd Mfg	24	12⅛	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	16	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
29	13¼	Bullard Co	2	5	5	5	
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2)	8	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ¾
16⅜	6¾	Burlinc Mills (1)	7	29½	29½	29½	
22¼	14½	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	7	14½	14½	14½	Jan 18
3½	1⅛	Bush Terminal	7	18	17⅞	18	
10	5¾	Butler Bros	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 17
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
5	2⅜	Butler Cop & Zinc	1	21	21	21	Jan 11
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 18
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
			3	16¾	16½	16½	Jan 18

C

24½	25⅛	Calif Packing	2	17	17	17	
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 13
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	17	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
20½	8¾	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	18	20	19¾	20	
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	15	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (½g)	4	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	Jan 17
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	2	20	20	20	Jan 18
4½	2½	Carrier Cp Gen (.05g)	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	3	92	91¾	92	+1
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	7	46⅝	46	46	
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	2	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Jan 8
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	6	23	22¾	23	
28	18⅞	Celotex Corp	2	94	94	94	Jan 6
5⅝	2	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	12	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ⅛
14	6⅛	Cent Foundry	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jan 16
6⅜	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 14
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (1g)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	19	45⅛	44¼	45½	— ⅛
23¾	18	Champ Pap & F	3	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 13
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (½g)	3	88	88	88	Jan 18
69	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	15	36	35½	36	— ⅛
48½	20	Chesapeake Corp	5	88¼	88¼	88¼	Jan 18
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	22	22	22	Jan 17
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	3½	3½	3½	Jan 14
1¾	½	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 17
6½	1	Chi & N West pf	2	3	3	3	Jan 17
⅞	¼	Chi Great West	1	3	3	3	Jan 17
5¾	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 18
2¼	⅞	Chi Mail Order	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 17
1	¼	Chi M St P & P	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jan 18
17⅜	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	5	½	½	½	
19¾	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	1	1	1	1	Jan 17
39¾	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	19½	19	19½	+ ⅜
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	37	37	37	+ ⅛
1¼	¼	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	47	47	47	Jan 13
2½	⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	½	½	½	Jan 16
1		C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 17
12¾	8	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	3	1½	1⅜	1½	Jan 10
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	5	8½	8½	8½	Jan 13
13½	3¼	Childs Co	1	13½	13½	13½	
			1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	70	77½	76½	77½	+ ¼
13½	7¾	City Ice & P (1.40e)	5	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
5½	2	City Stores	3	4	3⅞	4	Jan 18
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	22	22	22	Jan 17
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	6	26½	26	26	Jan 17
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	9	58	57⅞	58	+ ⅛
25⅜	10½	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	11	28¼	28	28½	+ ⅛
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	131	131	131	Jan 14
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	+ ⅛
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (⅛)	1	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
104½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	—1
39¾	13¾	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	2	34	33½	33½	Jan 18
23⅞	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	5	20½	20⅜	20½	
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	2	16¾	16¾	16⅝	+ ⅛
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 18
9⅛	5½	Colum Gas & El	258	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	80	79¾	80	+ ⅛
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% 7)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 18
35⅜	25½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	9	28¾	25½	25¾	Dec 28
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	89	89	89	—2
59⅝	23	Comi Credit (4)	14	52¼	51⅝	52¼	+ ⅛
108⅛	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Jan 17
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	15	55	54½	55¼	+ ⅛
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	107⅛	107¼	107¼	Jan 11
12¾	5⅞	Comi Solvents	93	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜
2¼	1	Com'with & South	160	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
55⅜	25	Com & So pf (¾k)	11	52½	51	52½	+ ¾
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	81	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	Conde Nast	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jan 18
29¾	15	Congol Nairn (⅜e)	11	28¼	27⅝	28	— ¾
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
26⅝	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	16	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
10⅝	4¾	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	8	8	8	
34¼	17	Consol Edison (2)	188	33¾	32¾	33¾	+ ¾
104	88½	Consol Edison pf (5)	15	103½	103¼	103½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 16
12¼	4½	Cons Film Ind pf(1e)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jan 16
7⅜	2⅞	Consol Laundries	3	6⅛	6	6	
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	30	8¾	8¾	8¼	+ ⅛
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 18
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
95⅜	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	94¾	94¼	94¾	Jan 18
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	9	15	14⅞	15	
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
104½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	92½	92½	92½	Jan 17
49	37½	Cont Can (½g)	7	40¾	40⅜	40¾	+ ¼
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Jan 18
36½	6	Cont Diam Fiber	1	10	10	10	+ ⅜
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
3½	⅞	Cont Motors	69	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1)	7	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
70¾	53	Cont Steel (1e)	14	66	65¼	65½	+ ⅛
177	162	Corn Products (3)	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Jan 18
5⅜	2¾	Corn Products pf (7)	3	176⅛	176	176⅛	Jan 16
42½	19	Coty Inc	15	5⅛	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
117¼	85	Crane Co	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	
29½	21⅝	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
107¾	51	Cream of Wh (½g)	107	48¾	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛
43¾	22¼	Crosley Corp	2	122¾	124⅝	124¾	
40	29	Crown Cork & S	11	6¼	6⅛	6¼	Jan 17
37⅜	25½	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	34½	34½	34½

Commerce and Finance

Oil Problem Solution Waits on Texas-Louisiana Controversy

Business and Industry

Charges Writeup Of $800,000,000 By Transamerica

WASHINGTON (AP)—O. John Rogge, counsel for the Securities Commission, contends that Transamerica Corporation had placed stock acquired from other companies on its books at a value of $800,000,000 more than the book value assigned to the securities by their previous owners.

His statement brought an immediate objection from William Stanley, attorney for the big west coast investment company, who declared that in 1928 when the securities were acquired, stocks were selling far above their book value and the only way Transamerica could set up such acquisitions on its books was at the price paid.

To Determine Status

This exchange concluded a period of testimony and legal maneuvering in the commission's hearing to determine whether stock of Transamerica Corporation should be suspended from trading on the exchanges in New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The hearing was ordered by the commission last November on the grounds it had reason to believe the investment company had made false statements in registering its stock to the SEC.

Questioning W. L. Andrews, Treasurer of the company, Mr. Rogge brought out that Transamerica was organized in 1928 and that it exchanged its $25 par value stock for stock of a number of other corporations.

The witness said under further questioning that the stock acquired from various companies had been placed on the books of Transamerica at its market value, although in many instances it had been carried at much less on the books of the companies from which it was acquired.

Mr. Andrews pointed out that the book value of a stock is not necessarily its actual value.

A. P. Giannini, founder of Transamerica, commented to reporters after the hearing recessed that stock of Bancitaly Corporation, which Transamerica had placed on its books at the then market price of about $125 a share, later went to $225 on the market.

When Mr. Stanley objected at the hearings that the line of testimony developed by Mr. Rogge was irrelevant and incompetent, Mr. Rogge replied:

"What happened here was that they froze an unrealized appreciation of approximately $800,000,000 on stocks which Transamerica Corporation acquired."

Questioning to Continue

He contended stock acquired by Transamerica from Bancitaly Corporation had been placed on the former's books at a value of $368,000,000 in excess of the value at which it had been carried on the books of Bancitaly.

Mr. Rogge sought to bring out with further questions that stock acquired from Bancitaly Corporation, the Bank of Italy National Trust and Savings Association and its affiliate, the National Bankitaly Company, had been placed on Transamerica's books at a total value of $628,000,000 in excess of the value at which it had been carried on the books of the issuing companies.

He intends to take further testimony from Mr. Andrews concerning stock acquisitions from other companies.

Mr. Rogge asked the commission to amend its order for the hearing so that it would include an allegation that Transamerica failed to report, as remuneration to A. P. Giannini, $350,000 allegedly received by Mr. Giannini in dividends from the Pacific Coast Mortgage Company.

Henry Fitts, trial examiner, referred the amendment to the commission for a decision.

Machine Tool Sales Rise in December

CLEVELAND (AP)—The National Machine Tool Builders' Association reported its December index of orders, at 146.5, was higher than any other month of 1938. November orders were 112.2, with 1926 shipments taken to represent 100.

For the first time in more than a year the December index exceeded the same month of the previous year. The three-month average of orders was 125.6.

Pennsylvania R. R. Orders New Dining Cars, Coaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Following a meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, announcement was made that the road had placed orders for 15 new dining cars and 12 advance type coaches to augment the equipment of "blue-ribbon" east and west through trains. All are to be fully streamlined and will embody the most modern features of design, construction, appointments and arrangement. Work will proceed immediately and it is planned to have the new cars ready for service by the latter part of spring, in time for the anticipated heavy traffic of next summer.

Five of the new dining cars and the 12 coaches will be built by the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, and will be fabricated of stainless steel by the shotweld process. Of the remaining dining cars, five will be built by the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company, at Chicago, with aluminum alloy bodies, and five at Berwick, Pa., by the American Car and Foundry Company, of high tensile steel.

The cost of the newly authorized equipment will be about $2,100,000, which will be met without any new financing on the part of the railroad company. In addition, there are under construction at the Budd plant two new streamlined steel coaches, which will be ready for delivery in the next few weeks.

Out-of-Town Buyers Flock to New York

By the Associated Press

New York

The New York Times reported the greatest influx of out-of-town wholesale buyers since it founded its buyers registration department in 1928. It listed 1,100.

Among the factors in the turnout cited were the current National Retail Dry Goods Association and Wholesale Dry Goods Institute conventions and several other trade shows, and the fact that retail store stocks are at an estimated 12 per cent under this time last year.

Telegraph Firms Must Pay Messenger Boys 25c Per Hour

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, wage-hour administrator, denied the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies permission to employ messenger boys at less than the 25-cent-an-hour minimum specified by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The companies had asserted that 5,000 boys would have to be dismissed if the exemption were denied.

In ruling that it was not necessary to exempt the boys to prevent a curtailment of employment opportunities, Mr. Andrews rejected company contentions that the exemption section should receive a broad interpretation.

He also ruled out arguments that the cost of the 25-cent minimum would adversely affect the financial condition of the telegraph concerns.

He cited a Federal Communications Commission report that Western Union had a $76,438,355 surplus. Western Union representatives contended the company operated at a $1,908,625 deficit during the first eight months of 1938 and that its costs would increase by $1,867,000 in 1939 because of the wage-hour law.

Mr. Andrews said no evidence was offered "that a company with $76,000,000 in surplus cannot borrow to meet an increased pay roll cost."

He also said there was nothing to show that Postal cannot pay the minimum wage and survive" under some reorganization plan. He noted that the parent company of the Postal system is now in receivership, but added:

"The administrator cannot consider the financial condition of this single employer. To grant an exemption to Postal and deny one to Western Union would create an intolerable competitive situation, a result Congress surely did not intend."

Government Realty Supervision Placed Under Special Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—A special board has been created to supervise the real estate business of the Federal Government, the Nation's largest landholder.

President Roosevelt, announcing in a special message to Congress that he had established the board, said one of its duties would be to make recommendations regarding "the situation in different communities adversely affected by the loss of tax revenue on land purchased or acquired by the Federal Government."

The Federal Government now owns about 20 per cent of all the land in the United States. Most of this acreage is in grazing lands, parks, game refuges, and forests. Some states and counties have complained, however, that Federal acquisitions of lands deprived them of much-needed revenues from property taxes.

A Federal commission, appointed to look into this problem, reported that taxes would have amounted to $91,051,374 in 1937, if the Federal holdings had not been exempt. It pointed out that Federal contributions to states for relief, highways and other purposes were far greater than this sum.

The new real estate board will keep current records of all Federal lands, make recommendations for disposal of surplus real estate, and, when departments or agencies contemplate buying real estate, advise whether any property already owned by the Government might be used for the purpose proposed.

The board will be composed of one representative each from the Treasury Procurement Division, the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Justice, Navy and War, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Bureau of the Budget.

Ice Cream Industry Fights U. S. Indictment

CHICAGO (AP)—Forty individuals and corporations charged with conspiracy to restrain trade in the ice cream industry have joined legal forces in a new attack on the indictment returned against them by a special Federal grand jury Nov. 15.

Attorney Frederic Burnham, representing the Borden Company and speaking in behalf of all the defendants, obtained leave from Judge Philip L. Sullivan to file a general demurrer, a general motion to quash, and a motion to disregard large sections of the indictment which the defense claimed charge acts not prohibited by law.

Among the sections objected to was one charging the defendants with inducing state and municipal officers to obstruct the installation of counter freezers under the guise of enforcing health regulations.

Judge Sullivan instructed the Government to answer the motions by March 13, the new date set for the arraignment of the defendants.

Road Seeks Note Extension

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Boston & Maine Railroad has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to extend from Feb. 1, 1939, to Feb. 1, 1941, the maturity date of $5,500,000 of 4½ per cent notes now held by banks.

Traffic Through Canadian Canals Expands in 1938

OTTAWA (CP) — Total freight traffic through the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals was higher in 1938 than in any previous year, due to heavy grain shipments, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Traffic through the Sault Ste. Marie Canals, however, was lightest since 1932.

The Welland Ship Canal handled a total of 12,633,093 tons in 1938, compared with its 1937 record of 11,747,950 tons. Barley increased over 1937 by 293,899, corn by 1,344,769, and wheat by 781,029 tons, and oats, other grains, flour, gasoline and sugar also showed substantial increases. Soft coal tonnage dropped to 3,071,493 from 3,875,427 tons in 1937.

Traffic on the St. Lawrence Canals totaled 9,236,318 tons in 1938, compared with 9,195,439 tons in 1937. Barley was heavier than in 1937 by 217,746 tons; corn by 689,212; wheat, 313,010; other grains, 23,914; gasoline, 29,889; sugar, 22,032, and hard coal, 82,404 tons. Decreased tonnage was recorded in the following: rye, 43,120 tons; flaxseed, 61,076; pig iron, 47,937; iron and steel, 57,604; paper, 48,128; wood pulp, 64,914; pulpwood, 114,440; soft coal, 640,986; coke, 65,827; iron ore, 51,842, and other ore, 58,573 tons.

Tonnage on the Sault Ste. Marie Canals—Canadian and United States locks—was 40,043,316, compared with the 1937 total of 87,636,622. A 45,528,406-ton drop in downbound iron ore shipments was chief factor in the decline. Upbound soft coal shipments dropped 30 per cent. Wheat shipments rose to 174,188,538 bushels from 117,192,703 bushels in 1937, and other grains to 90,239,704 from 50,680,699 bushels.

Mutual Drug Co. Investigation By SEC and Ohio State

CLEVELAND (AP)—State and Federal securities investigators have stepped into affairs of the Mutual Drug Company, a Cleveland wholesale house.

Almost simultaneously, stockholders voted to shave $600,000 off the company's capitalization, and one stockholder sought to throw the company into receivership on the ground it had paid $1,000,000 in dividends out of capital stock in the last nine years.

Ohio's securities division ordered the company to cease issuing $25 certificates to druggists. These certificates, the State said, entitled druggists to buy goods at discount and to participate in Mutual's profits. Their sale was barred because they had not been registered as securities, Paul Selby, securities division chief, said.

At least 20 Federal Securities and Exchange Commission subpoenas were served on officers and directors of the company, calling upon them to appear for an examination.

Dan T. Moore, regional SEC Director, said "Our whole purpose is to find out what the Mutual affair is all about; we don't know any more about it than anyone else."

The stockholders, in a special meeting, voted to write down to $5 the company's $7.50 preferred stock. This represented a reduction in capital from $1,834,222 to $1,223,315.

Terance Scullin, an East Cleveland stockholder, filed the receivership suit. It charged Frederick T. Roosa, for 29 years Mutual's President, had operated the company for his own benefit, concealed its true condition and misled stockholders by maintaining assets at inflated values.

Mr. Roosa has been reinstated by Mutual's directors. He had been replaced as President Dec. 30 by L. L. Van Schaack of Chicago.

Brakes Are Applied To Copper Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Brakes have been applied to domestic copper production as the mining industry sought to avoid a renewed accumulation of unsold metal.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Co. announced suspension of operations at its Leonard Mine in Butte, Mont., involving 950 workers. Mining circles watched to see whether other domestic producers would follow Anaconda in curtailing.

With the general business upturn, copper stocks started to decline last summer after a rapid increase in the first half of the year. In December, the trend was reversed and inventories increased nearly 6,000 tons as production ran well ahead of shipments.

Metal prices, especially the export quotation for copper, have been wobbly recently. There have been rumors of an impending reduction in the domestic price of 11¼ cents a pound while the foreign quotation was a cent or so under that level.

Anaconda also announced curtailment of operations at two zinc smelters at its Washoe plant in Montana. Zinc producers have been complaining against tariff reductions on zinc in the revised American-Canadian trade treaty, blaming the tariff changes for weakness in zinc prices and predicting mine shutdowns in this country.

Federal Court Confirms RKO Reorganization Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Judge William Bondy in the Federal Court formally confirmed a reorganization plan for Radio-Keith-Orpheum Co., which was sponsored by the Atlas Corp.

The plan, originally drafted in 1936, had been modified several times since it was first approved by a special master in November, 1937.

The interest of Atlas Corp., an investing company headed by Floyd B. Odlum, was based on its ownership of a large amount of RKO securities. These were purchased from Radio Corp. of America.

RKO was placed in the hands of an equity receiver in January, 1933.

Effective Proration Seen Big Aid to Oil Problem Solution

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Last week's threat of the Texas Railroad Commission to bust proration loose in Texas if Louisiana doesn't come to earth with an effective proration is the only disturbing factor in an oil situation which has quieted down remarkably well after last year's alarms and price disturbances. Year-end guessers and figurers this month have sounded fairly optimistic about oil prospects, which is more than could have been said for their public statements for at least the last eight months of 1938, during which idle factories backed up fuel oil demand into huge inventories, which fell heavily on the refined oil price structure, pushed back and caused a cut in crude oil prices, and produced considerable bitterness in Texas which has been holding the bag for the Interstate Oil Compact.

The Texas Grievance

The Texans' grievance against Louisiana is a natural one. They produce 45 per cent of the country's oil and 60 per cent of the oil under the Interstate Oil Compact. They have been holding down their wells. Louisiana has an oil conservation law with an allowable of about 250,000 barrels a day, but it has no teeth, and actual production is running much higher, under the price umbrella in effect held up by Texan restraint. The Texans say about 4,500,000 barrels a month of Louisiana oil is being shipped into Texas (which is carrying coal to Newcastle), and is being sold below official Texas prices. Two of the Texas railroad commissioners took a recent trip through Louisiana and they said the Louisiana officials were "hard to catch" and "didn't seem to want to see them about proration."

Kansas, too, has a grievance. It is against Illinois. The latter has increased its output in two years from about 15,000 barrels a day to around 100,000 through new discoveries. Last year's additions to known oil reserves were largest in Illinois. The state is a member of the Interstate Oil Compact but it has no conservation law. Its production is strategically located to cut in on Kansas' market in Chicago, and some pipe-lines are even reported preparing schedules to ship Illinois oil to the east.

Obstacles in California

Still another bad spot is California, where production is running so heavily beyond demand that Standard of California recently warned the producers a price cut would be inevitable if output were not curbed. The Central Committee of California Oil Producers has failed to curb the fields, and California oil men are worried. They think if they don't cut back themselves the State will step in and force them, and if the State doesn't step in the mid-Continent producers will get the Federal Government to step in and they don't want that. They say they want to cut production to 600,000 barrels, but it is now running about 625,000.

A small new field is also coming in where Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas nearly meet, and neither Missouri nor Arkansas have joined up in the Compact. And Michigan production is increasing.

Texas had for some time been shutting its field by order on Sundays. Last Spring the rise in refined oil inventories threatened to upset crude prices, and to meet this threat the Texas Railroad Commission doubled its weekly shut-down to include Saturdays, with salutary effects on the inventory situation and price structure. But in August little refiners began cutting crude prices, and in September big refiners began cutting in Louisiana and Arkansas, which are outside the compact. So Louisiana and Arkansas oil flowed into Texas, and in October the whole crude price structure crumbled, and again in December, bringing the average price down from around $1.22 to around $1.02.

Course of Shutdowns

The Texas Railroad Commission used to be 2 to 1 for proration and 2-day shutdowns. In August one of the two, C. V. Terrell, was voted out by the electorate which sent Happy Chandler up to Austin, and replaced by Jerry Sadler, opponent of proration and two-day holidays, to take office Jan. 1. Stormy public sessions debated the two-day shutdown, but it was continued month to month until December. Then the outgoing commission took the unusual step of ordering such shut-downs clear through March 31 of this year.

It was rumored that Lon Smith, the former one commissioner against proration, would not sign the order, but he did, and it was also feared that Jerry Sadler, the anti-proration man to take office Jan. 1 would object, but he went along. Then it was feared that in January Sadler would call a meeting to change the order effective Feb. 1, but he didn't; announcing instead no meeting on the subject until March 15. So that uncertainty is out of the way.

Oil men are criticizing the present oil situation for its uncertainty. The Interstate Oil Compact (Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, the insurgent Illinois and the outlying States of New Mexico and Colorado) is signed only for two years at a time; first in 1935, then in 1937, and now it must be re-ratified both by the signatory States and by Congress to remain in effect after Sept. 1, 1939. The Connally Hot Oil Act, which supports it (through banning inter-State oil shipments in violation of the compact) must also be periodically repassed. Another uncertainty is the two-day holiday, which has heretofore been continued only month by month.

Two-Day Weekly Shutdown

The two-day holiday is a necessary consequence of a proviso in the Texas conservation law, for the benefit of small producers, which says no well need be stopped back to less than 30 barrels a day. There are so many wells that this makes it impossible for a general proportionate cut in well allowables to cut enough except by an unconscionable cut in the larger wells. The two-day-a-week shutdown gets round this.

Current proration difficulties have accelerated pressure toward a more economic method of proration. Up to a few years ago new fields were brought in barely fast enough to meet the ever-mounting demand. Then geological precision, deeper drilling (they got down 15,000 feet in California last year successfully) and good guessing (East Texas, the biggest of them all, was found where the geologists didn't think to look) have brought in so much potential production that it had to be shut in to save both the price structures and the underground oil structure.

But the early proration methods, still in effect in most fields, are inept. They base allowable on wells instead of on acreage. This encourages every manjack in the field to dig as many wells as possible, and a wasteful forest of derricks results. By contrast the West Texas fields and the Van field in East Texas have been economically drilled under an acreage proration.

More Effective Proration

Dr. Joseph E. Pogue, vice-president of the Chase National Bank and well-known oil engineer, will submit a "Design for More Effective Proration" at the February meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering. He will suggest that for each field the most economical rate of withdrawal be computed as proration basis; that bottom-hole pressures be used to allot to each producer in the field; that allowable output be based on the available oil under each property rather than on the well, with scientifically determined rules for well-spacing; and that market demand, instead of being the sole basis of field allowables, should "properly be regarded as an interim expedient to reconcile existing differences between the most efficient production rates of oil pools and the essential requirements of the market."

The statistical position in oil had an odd change last year. Despite the fact that crude prices are down about 15 per cent, crude oil stocks have been running off smartly. They dropped during 1938 from around 310,000,000 barrels to around 270,000,000. This is getting down near to the minimum, and contrasts with around 475,000,000 barrels in the late twenties. Authorities think that about 225,000,000 barrels is about the desirable low, for about 50,000,000 barrels are in pipe-lines, 25,000,000 are at the bottom of tanks and full of sediment, 25,000,000 barrels in West Texas have too much sulphur for ordinary use and 25,000,000 are far away in Wyoming.

Fuel Inventories Up

The oil companies have been running their own crude from storage, partly to get cash, partly because it costs about 20 cents a barrel a year to store crude above-ground, and partly perhaps to put the heat on the independent producers to take it slow on production.

Fuel oil inventories, on the other hand, are up substantially from last year, reflecting low 1938 industrial activity. But hopes are strong that 1939 will take some of these down. Meantime, however, gasoline inventories are down to 74,000,000 barrels, well below last year. Just about every year at this time oil men begin to complain that the refiners are running inventories up too high, and this year is an unusual exception. The trade is holding its breath to see if refiners will hold their inventory increases back enough not to exceed the figure of 83,000,000 barrels on April 1, when customers get their cars out of storage and the Spring seasonal increase in gasoline consumption (expected to exceed 1938 by 4 per cent) gets under way.

With fuel oil and gasoline demand off last year, the oil industry was "saved" from worse price troubles by record export demand stimulated by war fears. Crude exports reached 80,000,000 barrels against 67,000,000 in 1937; foreigners took an unusually large proportion in crude form, having been trying, also far war reasons, to increase their own refining capacity.

Aircraft Exports Seen Making Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department advised aviation manufacturers of vast foreign markets for civil aircraft.

The Commerce Department said, "the surface, in the field of civil aviation abroad, has scarcely been scratched and the same may be said, with equal emphasis, of the markets for aeronautical equipment."

The bulletin predicted that 1939 would be another record year for aeronautical exports. Exports in 1938 were the highest in history, but final figures have not been completed.

General Tire Net Profit For 1938 $1,181,224

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The General Tire & Rubber Company showed a net profit of $1,181,224 for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1938.

In the annual report to stockholders, W. O'Neil, president of the company, stated that this profit was after provision for Federal normal income tax and surtax on undistributed profits and compared with a net profit of $808,913 for the previous year.

During the year the company paid off bank loans amounting to $2,000,000 and still had more cash in banks and on hand than a year ago. It also had no mortgages or funded debt of any kind.

Net sales, after all deductions including adjustments, freight, and excise taxes were $20,088,354, as compared with $21,392,956 for 1937, showing a decrease of 6.1 per cent.

Current assets were $9,389,284 and current liabilities were $1,762,356 showing a current ratio of approximately 5.3 to 1, as compared with a current ratio of approximately 3.3 to 1 at the close of the previous fiscal year.

Sears, Roebuck Reduces Prices By 3.6 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The 1939 Spring and Summer catalogue of Sears, Roebuck & Co., just mailed to about 7,000,000 customers, showed with the exception of tires and a few textile items, remarkably stable prices by comparison with the big catalogue mailed out last fall. According to an official comparison by the company, however, the average price was 3.6 per cent lower compared with a year ago.

Compared with last fall, tire prices have advanced but not as sharply as those of the new Ward catalogue for the first line Riversides. For the first time in several years, there is a marked variation in casing quotations by the two big mail-order competitors.

Observers here pointed out that Ward's catalogue last Fall slashed prices sharply, leaving many items below those of the rival house. The advance now apparent in the Spring catalogue do little more, in most cases, than to wipe out these price differentials.

In the highly competitive textile section, Sear's prices on sheets and sheetings are for the most part unchanged from last Fall. The 81x90 and 81x99 sizes of 58x43 thread count bargain sheets have been advanced 3 cents to 55 and 58 cents, respectively, but the Launderite and Lady Fair lines show no advances.

Prices are cut on two cotton print lines, 64x60 thread count dropping ½ cent to 9½ cents a yard and 80 squares from 13 to 12 cents, underselling the Ward catalogue. The Carefree pre-shrunk prints and plains and suitings are unchanged.

Sears' bid for electric refrigerator sales starts with a 4-cubic foot Coldspot and a 6-cubic foot Kenfrost Challenge at $87.50. The 8-cubic foot Coldspot is quoted at $149.50.

Sears officially estimated price declines compared with the 1938 Spring and Summer catalogue are as follows:

Cotton piece goods and domestics, 4.38 per cent; cotton clothing, 5.76; wool clothing, blankets and other wool processed items, 5.64; silk piece goods and clothing, 9.76; Rayon yard goods and dresses, 16.34; linens, 6.65; shoes and other leather goods, 2.78; hardware and other merchandise made largely from iron and steel, 3.53; electrical appliances, 1.27; floor coverings, 2.94; paints, 2.24; jewelry, 1.22; drugs, 13; books and office supplies, 1.63; sporting goods, 3.23.

Value of Airplane Output in 1939 May Total $300,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Airplane production may reach a total value of $300,000,000 during 1939 under the impetus of a projected expansion in American aerial military might, according to the F. & B. Industries Service, a monthly analysis of major industries, prepared by Fenner and Beane, of the New York Stock Exchange.

Production in 1938 is placed at about $150,000,000, a 30 per cent increase over 1937, and a 50 per cent increase over 1936, according to the report, which adds, however, that the transport division of the industry faces a net loss for 1938—probably larger than any since 1934, when the mail contracts were cancelled.

"Within about three years, possibly as many as 7,000 airplanes may be added to this country's present air force of about 3,000 ships," it continues. "Foreign programs considered, export demands likewise will mount, and air transportation also should contribute to the expansion of aggregate aircraft demand.

Airline traffic and earnings have registered substantial improvement recently under the combined influence of the general business recovery and favorable flying weather this fall, the survey says.

Power Output Up 4.6 P. C. During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States during the week ended January 14 rebounded from the new year lull with a 4.6 per cent advance, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

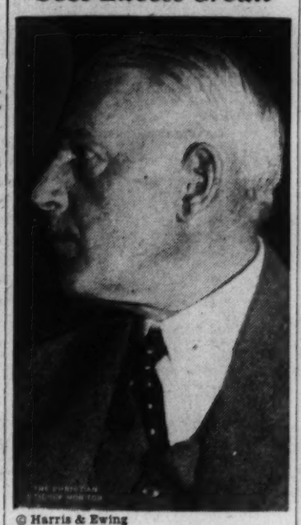
The latest total of 2,269,846,000 kilowatthours compared with 2,169,470,000 in the previous week and was 7.3 per cent over 2,115,134,000 in the comparable 1938 week.

Percentage changes from a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the institute: New England up 12.8, Middle Atlantic 6.1, Central Industrial 9.4, West Central .6 of 1, Southern States 5.5, Rocky Mountain 3.1, Pacific Coast 5.6.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Sees Excess Credit



© Harris & Ewing

William C. Potter
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Guaranty Trust Co.

Canada's Exports To U. S. Last Year Drop $124,269,131

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported Canada's domestic exports to the United States during 1938 totaled $345,911,915, a decrease of $124,269,131, compared with the 1937 figure of $470,181,046.

Aggregate value of commodities exported under the old Canada-United States agreement, which ended Dec. 31 last, was $184,252,501, compared with $256,678,838 in 1937. A new agreement between the two countries became effective Jan. 1 last.

Newsprint paper, the leading item exported under the agreement, declined to $84,190,912 in 1938 from $105,699,202 in 1937. Other leading agreement items with figures for 1937 in parentheses: wood pulp $21,561,546 ($32,764,641); whisky $10,493,188 ($20,655,082); pulp wood $10,374,557 ($11,437,462); soft wood plans and boards $10,327,632 ($13,209,574); cattle $5,653,249 ($13,553,064); shingles $4,989,816 ($5,998,521) and asbestos $3,125,401 ($5,347,488).

Bankers Declare Confidence Lack Barrier to Loans

NEW YORK (AP)—Banks will continue handicapped in their efforts to stimulate industrial use of credit until business regains "confidence and incentive," executives of the Guaranty Trust Co. declared today at the annual stockholders' meeting.

Reviewing the great growth in excess bank reserves during the past year, William C. Potter, Chairman, and W. Palen Conway, President, said a further increase in excess funds would be ineffective as a spur to business so long as sentiment remains as it is.

At the present time, the executive pointed out in their prepared remarks, the banks are supplied with "more than abundant credit resources."

The trust company's 1938 earnings were $12,172,972 compared with $13,660,810 in 1937. Dividends were $10,800,000 in each year.

Stockholders of the Chemical Bank and Trust Co. were told by Percy H. Johnston, chairman, that business "has been shell-shocked by investigations, regulation, undue taxation, and much political abuse."

"In our opinion," he continued, "it will remain in the doldrums until political conditions change, and shareholders of banks cannot, in the meantime, expect large earnings."

Mr. Johnston's report to the shareholders sharply criticized results of the federal administration's silver policy.

"The Government's efforts to bring about international co-operation for the wider use of silver have resulted in complete failure," said Mr. Johnston.

"Treasury buying of silver bullion has further increased the liabilities of the national government, and has reduced confidence in the nation's currency, both at home and abroad."

Home Foreclosures Drop 22 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Home Loan Bank Board reported that home foreclosures declined 22 per cent during the first 11 months of 1938 as compared with the same period of 1937.

The Board's figures covered city and town residential property and were from all types of mortgage lending institutions.

Profits Through Stock Speculation

A most important series of 18 articles devoted to the principles of stock speculation begins in THE FINANCIAL WORLD this week. Mr. Louis Guenther's introductory chapter appears in this issue. This will be the most helpful and complete series we have ever published for the purpose of giving investors the basic rules, etc., that must be followed to attain successful speculation in securities.

Any investor who fails to read every one of the 34 chapters in the above series is missing an exceptional opportunity to place his buying of stocks on a much sounder basis. Each chapter in this coming series will contain invaluable practical pointers that are unknown to the average investor today.

These articles will represent the boiled-down wisdom of not one author but of 12 financial experts whose education and later life has been devoted to a continuous study of how to invest in securities with the greatest degree of success.

Read These Important Features In The January 25th FINANCIAL WORLD

The new and very popular "Complete Investment Service Section" should invite your first attention. The four pages in this recently added section are the equivalent of a high grade bulletin investment service. This feature is proving very useful to busy investors who want their information and advice boiled down and definite. Previous recommendations in this section are followed up so that investors will know when to sell and what to continue holding.

"HOW SOON AN $80 BILLION INCOME?"

is another feature in our coming issue you will want to read. In addition read "Opportunities in High Leverage Rails," "3 Stocks for the Coming Building Boom," "N. Y. Bank Shares Analyzed," "News and Opinions on Listed Stocks" and "The Technical Position of the Market."

"GREATEST INFLATION IN 2 DECADES COMING?"

No investor should fail to read this timely, much talked about analysis on the forgotten but probable ultimate inflation. An economic condition is present in this country that is conducive to a far greater price inflation than any of those in the past 20 years. We will send you the inflation analysis and "A Dynamic Market Factor" if you return this advertisement and $1 for our next four magazines and our latest stock ratings and data book. Better still, send $5 for six months' subscription including Advice Privilege.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD
America's 36-Year-Old Investment Weekly
21 C. M. WEST STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

London Concerned Over Gold Exodus, Sterling Weakness

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The difficulties of maintaining the present pound-dollar ratio in the face of the increasingly heavy flight of gold from Great Britain are causing serious concern in City circles. Currency conditions in England today are compared in some quarters to those prevailing just prior to September, 1931, when the pound was forced off the gold standard.

The gold exodus is estimated at an average of £1,000,000 a day during recent months. Despite the recent intensification of the British Government's attempts to stem the ebbing foreign exchange tide, certain well-informed financial authorities question whether a further sharp drop in pound will be avoidable. The chief causes for Britain's present exchange difficulties are listed as the overvaluation of the pound even at the existing reduced rate of about $4.68—in terms of world prices; international uncertainty which has lead a flight of capital to America: United States' own economic recession which has had repercussions on the British economic situation; the increasingly unfavorable balance of foreign payments due to the persistent decline in British exports and the increase of imports for rearmament; and, finally, reflux toward France of a part of French capital due to a revival of confidence there.

At all events, it is certain currency problems closely affecting the tripartite agreement are showing signs of entering a new phase.

Indications of this include proposals from Paris to link the franc to the dollar instead of the pound as at present, the pound's sharp fall in terms of the dollar, and reported consultations between the momentary authorities of the three powers, as well as the conversations in Washington a short time ago between the American Treasury representatives in London and Paris and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

Sterling has plunged in 1938 from 5.03⅞ cents to 4.60. So persistent has been its downward tendency that the British Government has been driven to impose new restrictions upon speculative purchases of gold.

See Pound Still Over-Valued

Meanwhile the British Exchange Equalization Fund—now amounting to £575,000,000—has become loaded up with sterling paid for gold that has been transferred to America. In order to prevent this sterling from being entirely idle the Government is understood to have invested some £200,000,000 of it in "Treasury Bills" which are short term State paper. The market in consequence has been swept almost bare of Treasury Bills which are much in demand among bankers owing to the readiness of their convertibility.

Pressure on this account is being put upon the Government to change the investment into long term bonds, thereby leaving the short term ones for banking use. As an alternative it has been suggested that the redundant sterling should be converted into a fund for discouraging speculation in gilt-edged securities, much as has been done already in Paris in favor of the Rentes.

It is claimed nevertheless in City of London circles that sterling depreciation, considerable as it has been, has been even yet hardly sufficient to make good the heavy overvaluation of the pound previously prevailing in relation to the dollar. Such over-valuation means that the dollar would buy less goods in Britain than its sterling equivalent would purchase in America.

In consequence of this state of things, the Midland Bank, the largest of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, in its current monthly review, adduces statistics to show that Britain's export trade has been languishing while its imports have tended to increase unduly. This is because, in a country where goods are dear, people from outside do not want to buy, though glad enough to take advantage of the position in order to sell produce of their own.

Rests on Three Factors

Whether or not sterling exchange will now fall further depends mainly upon three factors.

The most important is what may be determined upon in the matter of concerted currency management on the part of the monetary authorities on the two sides of the Atlantic. This is because the pound being off gold, is very susceptible to such manipulation.

The second factor concerns the course of rearmament expenditure and how it is financed, i. e. whether by loans which make for lowered exchange or by taxation which does not. The view indeed prevails in some influential quarters here that, in Britain's case, commitments for rearmament on borrowed money are already so heavy that they are capable of becoming by themselves a determining element in forcing sterling further down. On the other hand, the very heaviness of the amount of the unemployed sterling in the Exchange Equalization Fund, strengthens the hands of Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in carrying out the policy he has indicated for the current year of meeting part of rearmament outlay by raising new loans.

Political Disturbances

The third factor is the depressing effect upon sterling of any new European disturbances, with contrary influence if the political horizon should clear.

The British Government has not declared itself definitely in favor of any particular level for sterling. Its official pronouncements all point to the using of the Exchange Equalization Fund only for smoothing out violent exchange fluctuations as opposed to interference with ultimate values. This is generally attributed to caution bred of the lesson it learned in 1931 when well-meant endeavors to restore sterling to a gold basis ended in catastrophe.

Now all that the Government is at all generally counted upon with any confidence to press for, is the maintenance of a low bank rate at home.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	3⅜s '43-40 June	108.3	105.1	105.2
9	3⅛s '45-43	110.8	110.8	110.8
1	3⅛s '46-44	110.10	110.10	110.10
1	4s '54-44	114.22	114.22	114.22
80	2½s '47-45	107.16	107.16	107.16
1	2½s '45	106.24	106.24	106.24
6	3½s '49-48	109.27	109.24	109.27
3	2s '47	102.14	102.14	102.14
25	2½s '52-49	109.16	109.16	109.16
50	2½s '53-49	102.29	102.29	102.29
1	2½s '52-50	102.31	102.31	102.31
2	3s '55-51	107.22	107.22	107.22
1	3s '55-51 reg	107.20	107.20	107.20
6	2½s '60-55	104.31	104.28	104.29
3	2½s '59-56	103.24	103.24	103.24
5	2½s '65-60	103.3	103.2	103.2
1	2½s '63-58	103.7	103.7	103.7

Federal Farm Mortgage

3	3s '47-42	106.4	106.4	106.4
3	3s '49-44	107.11	107.11	107.11

Home Owners' Loan

6	2¾s '49-39	102.20	102.19	102.19
1	2½s '44-42	104.15	104.15	104.15
1	3s '52-44	107.10	107.10	107.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Adams Exp 4s '48	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
6	Adams Exp 4s '47	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
11	Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	104⅛	104	104
8	Alleghany cv 5s'44	81	80½	80½
10	Alleghany cv 5s '49	71	70½	71
1	Alleg & West 4s'98	52	52	52
3	Allied Strs 4½s'51	89½	89½	89½
13	Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	110½	110⅜	110⅜
2	Am & For P5s 2030	52⅝	52	52⅜
5	AmGICchem cv 5½s'49	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
4	Am Int 5½s'49	104⅛	104	104
10	Am T&T 5½s '43	112	111⅞	112
19	Am T&T 3¼s'66	106⅛	106¼	106¼
18	Am T&T 3¼s'61	107	107	107
1	Am W Y&E 6s '75	104	104	104
11	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105½	105⅛	105⅛
10	Ann Arbor 4s '95	32½	32½	32½
18	Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98	98
12	AT&SF 4s '95	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
3	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	95	95	95
16	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	103¾	101½	101½
1	AT&SF 4½s C-A & 2	109	109	109
2	A C Line 4½s '64	69	68½	69
5	Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	35	35	35
10	Atl Refin 3s '53	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	101	101	101
5	B&O rfg 6s '95	20¾	20¾	20¾
12	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	20¼	20¼	20¼
4	B&O rfg 5s '95	19	19	19
12	B&O 5s '96 F	19⅛	19	19
2	B&O 5s 2000 D	18⅞	18½	18⅝
85	B&O cv 4½s '60	18	18	18
1	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11¼	10¾	11
32	B&O 4s '48	11	11	11
1	B&O 4sPLE&WV 41	56¾	56	56⅛
33	B&O 5s S W '50	51¼	51	51¼
3	B&O 5s SW '50 ct	38¾	38¼	38⅜
3	Bang & Aroo cn4s '51	38	38	38
15	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	94	94	94
4	Bank & Aroo 5s '43	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
1	Bell TPa 5s '48	106½	106½	106½
1	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	117½	117½	117½
38	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
28	Beth Stl 3½s '52	102¾	102	102¾
2	Bost & Me 5s '67	99⅞	99¾	99¾
9	Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	27½	27½	27½
5	Bost & Me 5s '55	24¾	24¾	24¾
8	Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	28	27¾	28
3	Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	73½	73¼	73¼
2	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	83½	83¼	83½
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s '47	107	107	107
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	78½	78¼	78½
5	Buf R & P 4½s'57	96½	96½	96½
1	Bush Term 5s '55	29½	28¾	28¾
17	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	40	40	40
5	Can Sou 5s '62	94½	94¾	94¾
6	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	95	94¾	94¾
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	119	118⅝	119
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	116¼	116¼	116¼
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	116	115⅞	116
9	Can Pac 5s '44	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
11	Can Pac 4½s '46	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
2	Can Pac 4½s '60	99½	99¼	99½
16	Can Pac 4s perp	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	81¾	81½	81½
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	92	92	92
5	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	90¾	90¾	90¾
5	Cen Ill Ry 5½s	5½	5½	5½
4	Cen New Eng 4½s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	33½	33½	33½
4	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Ch R R N J 5s '87	74½	74½	74½
1	Ch R R N J 5s '87 reg	75	75	75
1	Chi Ind & L 5s '56	22½	22½	22½
6	Certain-td 5½s '48	115¼	115¼	115¼
8	ChampP&P (39)4¾s'50	101	100⅞	101
11	C & O 3½s '96 D	97¾	97¾	97¾
1	C&O frg 3½s '96E	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	Chic & Alton 3s '49	12½	12½	12½
4	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	97	96⅞	96⅞
4	CB&Q 4½s '77	92¼	92¼	92¼
8	CB&Q gen 4s '58	99¼	99	99
2	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103½	103½	103½
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	Chi & Erie 5s '82	83½	83½	83½
7	Chicy Gt West 4s '59	23½	23½	23½
7	CMSP &PRac 5s '75	10¼	10	10¼
1	CMSP&P s1 5s 2000	3	3	3
1	CM&SP gen 4s '89	26¾	26¾	26¾
15	Chi&NW 6½s '36	26½	26½	26½
2	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18	18	18
2	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	10¾	10¾	10¾
13	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	17	17	17
1	Chi&NW 5s 2037C	5½	5½	5½
1	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	7¾	7¾	7¾
5	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	106	105⅞	105⅞
28	Ch Un Sta 4s '63	102	102	102
5	Cinn Gas & El 3½s'67	111¾	111¾	111¾
26	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
7	Cin Un Term 3½s'71	108¼	107⅞	108¼
10	CinUnTerm 5s'57 C	107¾	107½	107¾
10	CCC&StL gen 4s'93	74	73½	73½
3	Clev Cl Iron 4½s'50	105¾	105¾	105¾
12	Clev Elec Ill 3¼s'65	109½	109¼	109½
1	Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	85	85	85
1	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	88	88	88
12	Clev Un Term 5s '73	78½	78¾	78¾
2	ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	74	73¾	73¾
14	Col & So 4½s'80	42½	42½	42½
14	Colmbia G 5s'52 May	98	97¾	98
74	Colmbia G 5s 1961	97	96¾	96¾
1	Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	110½	110¼	110½
7	Com'l Cred 2¼s'51	104¼	104	104¼
5	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2	Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	106¾	106¾	106¾
22	Comwlth Ed 3½s'58	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2	Comwlth Ed 3½s'51	110¼	110⅛	110¼
1	Comwlth Ed 4s'81	107	107	107
1	Con Edis 3¼s'46	109	109	109
9	Con Edis 3½s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
18	Con Edis 3½s'58	106⅞	106¾	106¾
1	Con Edis 3½s'56	106	105⅞	106
10	Con Oil cv 3½s'51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
5	Con Rys 4s'56	104¾	104¼	104¾
10	Consum Pow 3½s'70	12	12	12
1	Consum Pow 3¼s'67	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Consum Pow 3¼s'65	108¼	108¼	108¼
8	Container 5s'43	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
31	Continent Oil 2¾s'48	99½	99½	99½
2	Crown Cork 4s'50	109	108⅞	108⅞
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	105	105	105
33	Cuba RR 7½s'46	33⅞	33½	33½
1	Cuba R R 5s'52	44¼	43½	43½
38	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	38	38	38
7	D&RGW 5s '55 asd	62	61½	62
1	D Moin & Ft D 4s '35 ct	5	4¾	4¾
3	Dts T Tun 4½s '61	3¾	3¾	3¾
12	D Missabe&I 5½s'62	101	101	101
6	Erie rfg 5s '67	106⅝	106¼	106¼
31	Erie rfg 5s '75	12¾	12¼	12¼
9	Erie Gene 6s '57	12¾	12¼	12¼
5	Fairbanks M 4s '56	43	43	43
1	Fed Lt&T 5s'42 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Gen Cable 5½s '47	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜
1	Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	103	103	103
10	Gen MotAccep3¼s'51	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1	Gen Pub S 5½s'39	101	101	101
54	Goodrich 4¼s'64	62½	62½	62½
2	Goodrich 6s '45	100½	100	100½
1	Gt Nor 1st 4½s'61	102½	102	102
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100¼	100	100
31	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	88	87½	88
17	Gulf St Util 4s '66	75¼	75¼	75¼
9	Hocky V 4½s '99	107¾	107¾	107¾
7	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
1	Huds Co Gas 5s '48	70	69½	70
8	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	123½	123⅛	123½
2	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	44¾	44¾	44¾
3	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	12	12	12
5	Ill Cen 4s '52	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
31	Ill Cen 4s '53	59¼	59¼	59¼
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	56	55¾	56
24	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	59	59	59
1	Ill Cen 5s '55	51⅝	51	51¼
27	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	67½	67½	67½
20	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	52¼	52	52¼
7	Ill Steel 4½s '40	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Ind Ill & Iowa 4s '50	67	67	67
7	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	95¼	94⅞	95
2	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1	Interb R Tr 6s '32	35	39	39
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	18	18	18
12	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	77½	77	77
5	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	58	57¾	58
1	Int Paper 5s '47	99	98¾	98¾
24	Int T & T 5½s '52	67	66	67
1	James F & Clea 4s '59	69	68¾	69
15	KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	55	55	55
4	KC South 5s '50	34	34	34
10	K C South 5s '50	70¾	70¼	70¼
3	K C Term 4s '60	70	69¾	70
3	Kans G & E 4½s '80	109¼	109¼	109¼
28	Kings Co E & P 6s '97	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	165	165	165
3	Koppers Co 4s '51	98½	98½	98½
2	Kresge Found 4s '45	101	101	101
18	Kresge Found 3½s'47	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
13	Lac Gas 5s '39	48¾	48½	48½
1	Leh C & N 4½s'54 C	81	80½	80½
6	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	58	56	56
5	Leh Val 4½s 2003	18	16¾	18
15	Leh Val 4s 2003	20	20	20
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	129¾	129¾	129¾
4	Liggett & M 5s '51	128	127½	128
19	Loews 3½s '46	99	98⅝	98¾
1	Lorillard Co 5s '51	123¼	123¼	123½
21	Louis & Ark 5s '69	81½	80¾	80¾
6	Louis & N 4½s '40	100¼	100	100¼
6	Manhat Ry 4s '90	24	24	24
3	McCrory Strs 5s '51	106½	106½	106½
5	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	67¾	67½	67½
9	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	34	33½	33½
5	M-K-Tex ex l 5s '67	16	16	16
2	M-K-Tex 4½s '78	29½	29½	29½
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	48¾	48¾	48¾
1	Mo Kan & E 4½s'42 B	29½	29	29
10	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
15	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	20	20	20
10	Mo Pac 5s '78G	20	20	20
9	Mo Pac 5s '78G ct	19¼	19¼	19¼
5	Mo Pac 5s '80 B	20	20	20
8	Mo Pac 5s '80 A	19¾	19¾	19¾
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 F	20	20	20
8	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	20	20	20
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 J	20	20	20
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 T	20	20	20
8	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	8¾	8¾	8¾
2	Mob & Oh 5s '38	30¼	30	30¼
46	Mont Jow 3¾s '68	105	104¾	105
1	Mor & Essex 5s '55	98	97⅝	97⅞
1	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	83	83	83
5	Mil St T&T 3¼s '68	45	45	45
29	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106¾	106	106
1	Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	104¾	104⅝	104¾
2	Natl Steel 4s '65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	New Eng T&T 5s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	126	126	126
2	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	103¼	103¼	103¼
4	NY&Putn 4s '93	36	36	36
25	NYC rfg 5s 2013	36½	35¾	36½
6	NYC 4½s 2013A	62¼	62	62½
4	NYC cn 4s '98	58	57¾	58
5	NYC 3¾s '46	69	69	69
16	NYC cv 3¼s '52	78	78	78
13	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	68¼	68⅛	68¼
1	NYC&HR 3½s '97	58	58	58
11	NYC La Sh 3½s '98	82½	82½	82½
8	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	67	66½	67
66	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	63	62¾	63
7	NY Ch&StL 4s '40	58	54⅝	55
5	NY Ch&St L 3½s '47	76	76	76
8	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	83	82½	83
1	NY Dock cv 5s '47	105	104⅝	105
17	NY Edis 3½s '65	52	52	52
1	NY G El H&P 4s '49	108¾	108½	108½
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
12	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	15	15	15
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	26	25½	26
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	13¼	13¼	13¼
8	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6	6	6
10	NY O & W gen 4s '55	9	8¾	9
1	NY&Gas 6s '51A	4	4	4
1	NY Steam 3½s '63	94	94	94
6	NY Tel 4½s '39	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
3	NY Tel 3½s '67	103¼	103¼	103⅜
4	Niag Sh cv 5½s '50	109½	109½	109½
2	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	97¼	97¼	97¼
2	Nor Am Ed 6s '46	119¼	119¼	119¼
2	Nor Am Ed 5s '57	103¼	103¼	103¼
13	Nor Am Ed 5s '59C	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
7	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	60½	60¼	60¼
56	Nor Pac 4s '97	56	54⅝	56
1	Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	83½	83½	83½
4	Nor Pac 3s 2047	77	77	77
2	Ohio Ed 4½s '67	49¼	49¼	49¼
5	Ohio Ed 4s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
16	Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	105	105	105
10	Ore Sh Line 5s '46	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
1	Pacif Cst 1st 5s'46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2	Pac G&E 2¾s '61	87¼	87¼	87¼
21	Pac Gas&El 3¼s'66	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Pac Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3	Panhandle EPL 4s '52	109¼	109½	109¼
1	Para Bway 3½s'55 ct	104¼	104¼	104¼
12	Para Plct cv 3½s '47	87½	87½	87½
3	Pen Co 3½s'42 C	88	88	88
4	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	62	61½	61¾
2	So Pac S P Ter 4s 50	88¾	88¾	88¾
32	South Ry gen 6s'56	72	71½	72
28	South Ry gen 4s'94	85	84¾	85
8	S W Bell Tel 3s'68	89	88½	89
15	Stand Oil N J 3s'61	106¼	105¾	105¾
1	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	103¾	103¾	103¾
8	Studebaker cv 6s'45	83	82½	82½
8	Swift & Co 3¼s'50	107¾	107¾	107¾
6	Ten El Pow 6s'47 A	97¼	97¼	97¼
4	Texark Ft Sm 5½s'50	82½	82½	82½
13	Tex Corp 3½s'51	107½	107¼	107½
2	Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	85	85	85
10	Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	85	84¾	85
7	Third Ave a] 6s'60	34	34	34
3	TideWasco O 3½s'52	106¼	106¼	106¼
10	Un Elev Ch 5s'45	11	11	11
2	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	115¾	115¾	115¾
16	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113½	112⅝	112⅝
1	Un Pac 1st 4s '47 reg	111½	111½	111½
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¼	107¼	107¼
20	Un Pac 3½s'71	96¾	96¾	96¾
8	Un Pac 3½s '70	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	Unit Drug 5s '53	69¾	69¾	69¾
3	Unit Stkyds 4½s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Unit Stkyds 4½s'51 ww	88⅛	88⅛	88⅞
20	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	95	95	95
32	Util P & L 5s '44	96½	96	96½
13	Util P&L 5½s '57	69	69	69
4	Vanadium 5s '41	69	69	69
1	Va El & Pr Co 5½s '68	100½	100½	100½
2	Virginian Ry 3¼s'66	108¼	108¼	108¼
4	Wabash 5s '80 D	107¼	107¼	107¼
3	Wabash 4½s '78C	11¼	11	11¼
1	Walwrth 4s '55	11	11	11
14	Warner Bros cv 6s '39	62	62	62
5	Warner Bros 6s '39 ct	91¾	91	91
23	Westch Lt 3½s '67	89½	89½	89½
4	West Pen P 5s '63E	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4	West Shore 4s 2361	120¼	120¼	120¼
5	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	54	54	54
4	Wheel & L E 4½s '49	104¾	104¾	104¾
10	Western Un 5s '60	62¼	62¼	62¼
4	Wh & L E 4½s '49	62	62	62
4	Wheel Stl 4½s '68A	109½	109½	109½
21	Wilkes B&E 5s '42	95½	94½	95½
1	Wilson & Co 5s '55	8½	7¾	8½
5	Wilson&Co cv 3½s'47	102¼	102¼	102¼
23	Youngst S&T 4s '48	96¾	96¾	96¾
6	Youngst S&T 4s '61	108	107¾	107¾
		105	104¾	105

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Agr M Bk 6s '48	25¾	25¾	25¾
3	Antioquia 7s '45A	12	12	12
2	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77	77	77
4	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	77	77	77
19	Australia 5s '55	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
5	Australia 5s '57	100	99½	100
5	Australia 4½s '56	100¼	99½	99½
2	Austria 7s '57	15	15	15
7	Belgium 6s '55	15	15	15
12	Brazil 8s '41	105½	105¼	105½
3	Brazil 6½s'26-'57	12	11¼	12¾
3	Brazil 6½s'27-'57	10¾	10¾	10¾
1	Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	10¾	10	10¾
1	Budapest 6s '62	10	10	10
1	Buen A3s '84	96¾	96¾	96¾
17	Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	38	38	38
1	Canada 5s '52	50½	50½	50½
23	Canada 3½s '61	111¾	111¾	111¾
14	Canada 3s '67	104¾	104½	104½
5	Carlsbad 6s '54	99¾	99½	99¾
3	Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	Chile Mt Bk 6s '62 asd	16	15¾	15¾
1	Chile 6s '60	14	14	14
2	Chile 6s '61 Jan	17¾	17¾	17¾
5	Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	18	18	18
1	Chile 6s '61 Feb	16½	16½	16½
1	Chile 6s '62 asd	17¾	17¾	17¾
1	Chile 6s '63	17¾	17¾	17¾
5	Colomb 6s '61

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

OPPORTUNITY to travel with all expenses paid; supervise amateur theatricals with civic organization; small training fee req.; experience not necessary if qualified; start immediately earning commission upon completion of training. For details, National Producing Co., 3005 Harrison, Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FINANCIAL man with extensive experience, at present employed as treasurer of firm doing large international business; formerly in Central West, now located in New York State; available after reasonable notice. Write Box X-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSEVER, 2266 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-5849.

BEDDING

MARKS, Bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized, remade. 431 Amsterdam Ave. (80th), New York City. TRafalgar 7-8195.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM CARPETS AND RUGS
DAHLMAN RUG CO. MAin 4-9426
56 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
Exceptional "Buys" in living rooms, bedrooms, dining rooms, rugs, odd pieces; highest quality. Samples from better manufacturers; also selected items from fine homes. Complete line SIMMONS Beautyrest bedding.
LLOYDS FURNITURE GALLERIES
239 East 60th Street, N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED

COOK-MAID, BUTLER-CHAUFFEUR; Christian Scientists preferred; 3 adults; laundry; near Ridgefield, Conn.; $125 monthly; references. Write Box P-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING home offered permanent lady guest, care if desired. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I. Tel. 6155.

QUIET home for rest and study; rooms secluded and cheerful; attention if desired. MRS. ROWENA H. MADELEY, 52 So. Washington St., Plainville, Conn. Tel. 34.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study, attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Comfortable 11-room house equipped as 2 apts.; oil burner, automatic refrigeration; desirable northwest location. Georgia 7130.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, furnished, for two months or longer, sunny house; good location in Newton Centre; garage; oil heat; reduced rental to responsible tenant. MRS. WM. G. SNOW, 11 Devon Rd., Center Newton 5716.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Save on your magazine subscriptions; special prices; order now. Audrey Lee Tebbs, 2221 Roslyn Ave. Liberty 6528.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400. Jackson Heights Office, Newtown 9-4949.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

STEINWAY and other standard make pianos bought, sold, rented; classical records bought, sold. ERNEST DAVIS, 158 W. 56, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES

Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., N. Y.
A home for rest, study and recreation. Also one house of small apartments with community kitchen. One hour's drive from the World's Fair Grounds. Booklet, Ronkonkoma 16.

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.—"Holly Inn," 18 miles to Charleston; small, homelike; heart flowers and pines; ideal climate; golf, tennis, riding, hunting; reasonable; tourists welcome. Gertrude Harper.

PIANO TUNING

OWEN SPENCER
Piano Tuner and Rebuilder; reconditioned pianos for sale. Tel. Wads. 3-1064, N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
44 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
29 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y. Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Nash and Bogart offer remarkable home values, attractive apartments with country outlook, land and assistance; some building.
NASH AND BOGART
26 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

NEW YORK mortgages, mortgage certificates, paid up or defaulted, purchased for cash; refinanced; farms, hotels bought. LEON HELLER, 2 W. 46th St., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Opportunity for refined girls; Christian Scientists preferred; newly furnished studio rooms; modern elevator apartment; privileges; near church; 18 minutes Manhattan. Irma Levenkind, 319 St. Johns Place. STerling 3-9118.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single, double, outside rooms; semi-private baths; newly furnished; near Christian Science church; good transportation. Howard, 1256 Bergen St. PR. 2-2363.

N. Y. C., 370 Central Park West (Apt. 504)—Single-double; quiet; private family; bath adjoining; subway corner; reasonable. Riverside 9-1322.

N. Y. C., 1350 Madison Ave.—Two attractive rooms, one with running water; $7 and $6. ATwater 9-0887. Mrs. C. D. Young.

RUG CLEANING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, Repairing, etc. Delivery Service 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Independence 3-5555

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man, Dartmouth graduate, wishes clerical or sales position. HA. 4-0999. Write Box T-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 430 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EFFICIENT, full charge bookkeeper, cashier, handle personnel, ten years' experience, textiles, oils, machinery, auto finance; highest references; high school and university education. Write Box H-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY - Stenographer - Typist, refined college graduate; efficient, willing worker eager for opportunity; trustworthy, responsible; machines. RA. 9-2615, N. Y. C.

WOMAN, middle-aged, educated, capable housekeeper, references; sew, cook, serve, care children day, part time; reasonable wage; also serve those unable to remunerate in exchange for home. Write Box S-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TAILORING

LADIES' CUSTOM TAILORING AND MILLINERY—Expert workmanship; moderate prices. Michael Marone, tailor; Rebecca Saunders, milliner, 1065 Madison Av., N. Y. C. BU. 8-3798.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

KATHARINE LA SHECK
Teacher of Singing
339 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Tel. GA. 2172

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEIGS
SPECIAL—Men's Fine
NECKWEAR
39c 2 for $1.00
reg. $1.00 and $1.50
MAIN FLOOR

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

SAN MARTIN
Artichoke
MACARONI
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

More Than 500 Values for Every Family and Home in Our
82nd MILL END SALE
A Store-Wide Event
HOWLAND'S

PIANOS
Musettes—Mason & Hamlin
Knabe—Lester—Hardman Peck
"MINIPIANO"
GILMAN'S Music Store
243 Fairfield Avenue

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone Greenwich 3197-J
Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m.
Monday, Tuesday and Thursday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sound Beach Electrical Co.
SAMUEL L. BLUNT, Prop.
Electrical Contractor
Hotpoint Appliances
Philco and G. E. Radios
Old Greenwich—Phone 7-0850

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE
LUBRICATION

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We solicit your patronage

OLD GREENWICH BEAUTY SHOP
172 Sound Beach Avenue
Old Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone
Old Greenwich 7-0730

New England Carpet Cleaning Company
We Clean Anything From Gloves to Rugs
DYEING
169 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

B. Frank Finney Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
President
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

The Sutton Oil Co.
Arthur E. Sutton Joseph S. Hall
Oil Fuels
Oil Burners
Tel. 2711

Pyrex Glassware
For Cooking Over Flame or Oven Baking
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

HARTFORD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GINGERBREAD
Plain and Frosted
15c a loaf
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

BUY YOUR CLOTHES at GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO.
and Be
SATISFIED
110 Asylum Near Trumbull

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
INSURANCE
Representing Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730—2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs.

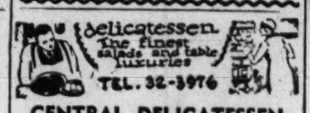
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

Coombs
744 MAIN STREET

HANAN SHOES
for Men and Women
JAMES LAWRENCE & SON
197 Trumbull Street



CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave. W., Hartford Center
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

MIDDLETOWN

Christmas Gifts for Discriminating Folks
from
FAULKINS & POST, INC.
484-492 MAIN STREET
See our complete selection of Glassware, Lamps, Linens, Furniture, Rugs, Blankets.

NEW BRITAIN

GULF
Exide
HYCAP BATTERIES
Hardware City Fuel Co.
102 West Main St. Next to Post Office
Phone 531

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
79 WEST MAIN STREET

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2793

JANUARY SALE
of FINE FURS
Now at Great Savings
CONNECTICUT FURRIERS
87 WEST MAIN STREET
NEW BRITAIN

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 p. m.-4 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS

Franklin Cafeteria
Breakfast, Luncheon
Evening Dinner
"Dine From a Dime to a Dollar"
COR. COURT AND ORANGE

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

Miss Kruger's Beauty Salon

Permanent Waving — Marcel and Finger Waving — and All Branches of Beauty Culture.
966 Chapel St. Tel. 8-2200

AUTO ELECTRIC
SALES & SERVICE CO.
Specialized Automotive Service
Ignition—Brakes—Radiators
Carburetors—Radio—Shock Absorbers
120 Goffe Street 8-4141

COAL ★ COKE
100% Test Fuel Oils
Free Service on Heating Problems
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
5-4116 135 Temple St.

Phillips Store
COSMETICS
PERFUMES
TOILET ARTICLES
47 Center St. Mrs. E. D. Gaiser

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Christmas Cards
Costume Jewelry
Chapel Street, at The Taft

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK (Continued)

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW! STOREWIDE
MID-WINTER CLEARANCES
WOMEN'S Coats—Furs—Dresses!
MEN'S and BOYS' Overcoats—Suits!
A FRANKEL SALE MEANS REAL SAVINGS
H. FRANKEL & SONS
STAMFORD, CONN.
"Charge It the Frankel Way"

For a Limited Time Only
RED CROSS SHOE SALE
A few styles not included
$4.95 Regularly $6.50
STUART'S 200 Atlantic St.

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
965 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

93RD SEMI-ANNUAL CLOTHING SALE
Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats
FRANK MARTIN & SONS, INC.
261 MAIN ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

You'll Find That Christmas Gift at
ZANTOW & FERGUSON, Inc.
JEWELERS
DIAMOND EXPERTS
59 Atlantic St., next door to Palace Theatre

ABBOTT MARKERS
FOR
BIBLE and S. & H.
McCLELLAND'S
226 Atlantic Street Stamford, Conn.

G. & G.
Shoes Repaired While You Wait
Men's and Women's Hats Blocked
Half Soles 55c—Hats 50c
403 Main St., Stamford, Conn.
TEL. 3-0349

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street, Stamford Phone 3-3171
Beginning Our February
FURNITURE SALE!
and inviting you to take advantage of our Interior Decorating Service

STAMFORD BEDDING CO.
Manufacturers of
High Grade Mattresses and Box Springs
JOSEPH CARRIO, Prop.
Formerly with John Wanamaker and Chas. F. Rogers
456 WEST MAIN STREET
On Boston Post Road
Tel. Stamford 4-0241

40% to 50% REDUCTIONS
During
January Fur Sale
HIRSCH'S FUR SHOP
43 Atlantic Street

Storewide Sale
3 More Days!
Plenty of Bargains Left
Come In and Be Convinced
BALMER & FERRIS

Est. 1896
HARTWELL-DELAP CO.
Liquidating Sale Now On
Men's Clothing, Haberdashery, Shoes and Hats. Boys' Clothing and Furnishings at Drastic Reductions
48 PARK ROW STAMFORD

WALLINGFORD

Wallingford Bank & Trust Co.
A Complete Banking Service
DON'T FORGET OUR CHRISTMAS CLUB
102 Center Street Phone 1470

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The **REDWOOD**
Furniture Company
"THE HONEST STORE"
East Main at Mill St., Phone 3-3107

COLOR and STYLE play a Spring symphony in our new blouses, sweaters, skirts and jackets.
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. Main Street, Waterbury

JANUARY SALE
Hundreds of bargains in every department of the store.
The Miller & Peck Co.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It Pays to Shop at G. B. & H."
Our January Clearance Sale
Your success in obtaining extra good values is assured if you take advantage of the low Clearance Sale Prices prevailing in every department.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miss Livingston
HARPER METHOD
Shampooing, Permanents, Finger Waving, Manicures, Cosmetics.
COIFFURE STYLED
914-915 LEXINGTON Cal. 0205 BUILDING

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best music by its greatest interpreters. Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome at any time for trial hearings. Monthly bulletins sent free on request.
G. FRED KRANZ MUSIC COMPANY
327 North Charles Street Plaza 3732

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
January Sales
Mean Savings for Every Purse
SHOP TODAY

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MORE FOR YOUR MONEY
During January Clearance Sales of new fall and winter clothes and accessories you get greater value for your money. Watch for these sales: White Goods—Men's Shirts—Furniture—Housefurnishings.
at McLEAN'S

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
CLEARANCE
Low Prices for Beautiful Shoes

CLOVERDALE PRODUCTS
- Grade A Milk
- Grade A Guernsey Milk
- Butter Cottage Cheese Eggs
- Cloverdale Ice Cream

Phone Bing. 2-5361 End. 1601
Cloverdale Farms Co., Inc.
We deliver throughout the Triple Cities

MASTER MARKETS, INC.
40 Main St. Dial 43228-29
Where You Can Buy Your
Entire Food Needs
All Under One Roof
Nothing but the best. Where service and quality go hand in hand.

DOUGLAS Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Atlantic Range and Fuel Oil
Coal, Coke, Building Supplies

BRONXVILLE

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BIRDS EYE
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

FERRIS RADIO
Complete Stock of Classical and Swing Records
Radio Sales and Service
91 PONDFIELD RD.

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153-0154

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST Tel. 2251

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Phone GArfield 0078
BUFFALO'S! LARGEST! QUALITY!
DRY CLEANERS
At Popular Prices!
BRACE-McGUIRE CLEANERS
40 High Street 152 Elmwood Avenue

The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
PERMANENT WAVES
Machine Wave $3.50-$6.00 Machineless Wave $6.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
Mabel Rath Wedekindt Lincoln 5410

Share Your Happiness
"Say it with Flowers"
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
376 Delaware Avenue WA. 5310

H. J. LUMLEY
TRUCK REPAIR SERVICE
Lubrication—Tune-Up Adjustments
Fleet Maintenance a Specialty
1016 Lafayette Avenue
Lincoln 3743 University 4438

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVE.
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

BUFFALO—Hamburg

QUINBY DAIRY
Try Our
GUERNSEY—JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter—Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
Phone Triangle 2310 for Service

ELMIRA

HARM COAL CO.
950 RING PLACE
TELEPHONE 9186
GOLD NUGGET ANTHRACITE
BITUMINOUS COALS

GLOVERSVILLE

TREHER & JUNG
Plumbing Heating
Oil Burners
15 Bleecker Street Phone 2130

QUALITY MEATS
Beef, Pork, Veal, and Lamb
Poultry of all kinds in season
SOUTH MAIN ST. CASH MARKET
Phone 2591 Free Delivery

ITHACA

For Gifts, Prizes and Favors
Give "STERLING"
Silver Jewelry, Silver Novelties, Silver Dishes and Flatware made by Towle, Gorham, Kirk, Reed & Barton and Lunt.
R. A. Heggie & Bro. Co.
JEWELERS

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
ATWATER'S
111 E. State St. Phone 2761

See the New 1939
ZENITH, PHILCO
Radios Now at
ROTHSCHILDS

JAMESTOWN

Once a Year Savings
JANUARY SALE of SALES
Ending January 21st
Storewide Events in Full Swing
NELSON'S
"One of Chautauqua Region's Fine Department Stores"

JANUARY
Month of Clearance Sales
Now Going On at
BIGELOW'S

NEW YORK

KENMORE

MODERN MEAT MARKET
Choice Meats
Butter—Eggs—Poultry
DE 3360 3104 DELAWARE AVE.

Vassar Beauty Shop
Experts in All Branches of Beauty Culture
DE. 1033
1362 Kenmore Ave.
Next to Kenmore Floral Co.

JOHN WILES
Jeddo-Highland Coal
(The Aristocrat of Anthracite)
Semet-Solvay Coke
91 EUCLID AVE. Ri. 6140

Maeloth & Hafert Jewelers
DIAMONDS—SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
2892 Delaware Ave. De. 5694

LARCHMONT

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
Vine Street At the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

THE CANDY BOX
Attractive Gift Boxes
of Fine Candies
Delicious Fresh Chocolates
68c lb.
A large selection of Hard Candies
1933-A PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

THE BALDWIN BAKERY
Delicious
Pies — Cakes — Pastry
82 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.

Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

JESSALYN SHOP
96 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin, L. I.
L. MEYER, Prop.
Knitting—Crocheting
Instruction given with purchase of yarns

FAR ROCKAWAY

SOS
Gas and Service Station
COR. MOTT AND CENTRAL AVENUES
Near Christian Science Church
Car Washing Battery Service
Cars Overhauled
Tel. FAR ROCKAWAY 7-5179

Debutante Hosiery Shop
1033 Central Avenue
Bags, Gloves, Hosiery
We Carry a Complete Line of Barbizon Lingerie
SALLY MAST, Proprietor

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FALL and WINTER DRESSES
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

82 GROVE STREET
FLUSHING DEPOT GARAGE
135-27 40th Road Flu. 9-7300
SOCONY PRODUCTS
Mobilgas Mobil Lubrication Mobiloil
Washing Storage
Courteous Service

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

New Trend Adapted to Individual Needs
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2513
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

FLUSHING—Whitestone
O. H. TROTMAN
Pittsburgh Paints
Hardware
and Homefurnishings
150-34 14th Avenue Tel. Fl. 9-7609

CAMPO
Quality Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
14-33 150TH STREET
We Deliver Phones Fl 9-6977 Fl 9-6957
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Agency for Royal Typewriters
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING — SHIPPING
PACKING
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
Jackson Heights Office
37-60 81ST STREET HAV. 9-5000

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage Greasing Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219—1239

CLOSING OUT GIFT LINE
Substantial Reductions
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 Station Square Bou. 8-6290

MAJESTIC-ORION
Cleaner, Dyer, Tailor
All work done on premises
Same Day Service
Forest Hills 7228 Austin St. Bou. 8-1516
Rego Park 9534 Queens Blvd. Newtown 9-7350

FREEPORT

DANZIGER
70 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT
• Winter Clearance •
on all
Wool Mackinaws and Zipper Jackets
with and without hoods

Ph. Freeport 4639

ALMA ELLYSON BEAUTY SHOP
Individual Hair Styling
Permanent Waving
87 So. Main St., Freeport
Over Weiss

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Freeport 2829
23 Henry Street
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

Order by Phone
Freeport 1946
Specials this week in
Pratt's Frosted Foods
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
131 So. Main Street, Freeport

GREAT NECK

BARROW RADIO
Radio Service
Phonographs—Records
HOUSE CALLS $1
Open Evenings G. N. 2015

VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

WILLARD'S
GIFTS
Kitchen and Dining Room Accessories
441 Middle Neck Rd., nr. Old Mill Rd.
Phone Great Neck 2704

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET
HEMPSTEAD TPKE. NEAR NASSAU BLVD.
Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468

Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Hempstead 6100
Chris. Truelson Auto Sales
Dodge, Plymouth, Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
114 Hempstead Turnpike, Franklin Sq.
New York

BETTER
SAFETY-TESTED
USED CARS
New Low Prices—Terms to Suit
MACK MARKOWITZ, Inc.
"Your OLDSMOBILE Dealer"
Main and Bedell Streets

COSLOW'S
YOUTH CENTER
Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK 2 Fulton Ave. HEMPSTEAD
STORES
OPEN EVENINGS

josephine joseph, inc.
254 FULTON AVENUE
HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND
•
Hempstead 1688
Dresses, Gowns, Sportswear, Coats, Suits

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Garden City 8011
Hempstead 635
East Second St. off Roslyn Road
Speedy Delivery Service
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

HOLLIS

BURCH PRINTING CO.
"A Concern of Reputation"
91-10 191st Street at Jamaica Ave.
Printing in All Its Branches
One or a Million
HOllis 5-2121

HUNTINGTON

Red Cross Shoes
ENNA JETTICK FLORSHEIM
X-Ray Fitting
Large Juvenile Department
FRANK'S SHOE SHOP
280 Main Street Huntington

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Daintee Girl Hosiery
69c 3 Pair for $2
The Finest in Hosiery Value
We Urge You to Try Them
Stores in Brooklyn *Sold Exclusively by*
880 Flatbush Ave. Near Church Ave.
752 Nostrand Ave. Near Park Place
Daintee
37-33 82ND STREET
Also featuring
Bags—Gloves—Costume Jewelry

HA. 4-7467 EST. 14 YEARS
Mae McGann's Beauty Studio
Specialists in
Permanent Waving and all Beauty Culture
40-14 83rd Street
Jackson Heights, N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS

SHIRT SALE
$1.29 Val. 1.95 $1.69 Val. 2.65
Geo. I. Pyrum HABERDASHER
35-63½ 82nd St Jackson Heights

To express love or friendship sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

Nellie Speer's Kitchen
Pies and Cakes
YOU *will love to eat*
37-63 83rd St, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Tel. HAvemever 9-0150

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness — Service — Satisfaction
8206 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8968

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVE.

NEWTOWN 9-6731—6732—6733
Baldwin's Food Market
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats, Poultry, and Sea Food
High Grade Groceries, Selected Fruits and Vegetables
Warren's Oyster Bisque and Puree
84-03 Northern Blvd., Jackson Heights

OXFORD MEAT MARKET
Meats—Poultry—Provisions
Fish
Orders Promptly Delivered
With Every $1.50 Purchase and Your Appreciation Slip, a ½ lb. Package of Bacon Free
80-18 Polk Ave. Ph. Newtown 9-1662

Real Estate
HOMES—APARTMENTS
INVESTMENT PROPERTIES
Jackson E. McCann
74-10 BROADWAY
NEwtown 9-3838

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

Jamaica 6-1397
We Deliver Everywhere
Say It With Flowers
Terminal Flower Market
Flowers for All Occasions
92-33 New York Avenue
Bus Terminal Bldg.

Rep. 9-0499 Repairs and Remodeling
John Inc.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164TH STREET
COME IN AND SEE US
Large selection of fine fur coats. Garments made to measurement without extra charge

LITTLE NECK

PAVER TIRE CO.
Old Tires Renewed by Our
GUARANTEED
RETREADING PROCESS
Gasoline—Oil—Service
Northern Blvd. at the City Line
Phone: Bayside 9-0660. 8087

LYNBROOK

ADELSON'S
BOY'S and VARSITY SHOP
January Clearance Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS
Substantial Savings in Seasonable Apparel for Boys and Youths
27 ATLANTIC AVE. PHONE LYN. 632

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

M. L. LEVISON
Metal Kitchen Utility Cabinets
All sizes from $2.75 up to $9.50
Hardware Floor Coverings
Nu Enamel Paints
35 Atlantic Avenue Phone Lynbrook 75

MUELLER'S
Chocolates and Large Assortment of Old Fashioned Home Made
Candies
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Just South Sunrise Highway

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

YOUR CHILD
Photographed in Your Own Home
Ask for Estimates
LEE HENDRICKSON
Tel. Lyn 6206 74 Taft Avenue

ELIZABETH
Dresses and Coats
New Colorful Spring
PRINT DRESSES
67 ATLANTIC AVENUE (In Spitzer's Store)

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating
Oil Burners
65 First Street Ph. Lyn. 3423

MANHASSET

ROSE RADIO ELECTRIC
369 PLANDOME ROAD
4 - Sales • And • Service Telephone Manhasset - 4

WRIGHT HARDWARE
Long Island's Finest Hardware Store
MANHASSET

PATCHOGUE

L. W. TERRELL
Certified
COAL — FUEL OIL
Phone Patchogue 210
CHAPEL AVENUE AND L. I. R. R.

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

QUEENS VILLAGE

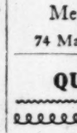
January Sale
and
Opening of
Our New Modern Shop
Dresses, Coats, Millinery Accessories

PHILECE GOWNS
220-09 JAMAICA AVE.

QUEENS VILLAGE HAND LAUNDRY
Wet—10 lbs. 49c—4c each additional lb.
Flat—10 lbs. $1.00—8c each additional lb.
Queens Village—10 lbs. $1.25—10c each additional lb.
Queens Village Hand—11 lbs. $1.50—13c each additional lb.
50% Flat
A Discount of 25% for a Trial Bundle
94-50 222 St. Phone Missouri 7-4421
We Call and Deliver at Your Convenience

RICHMOND HILL

ARTHUR C. BUETTNER
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
109-21 101st Avenue
Cleve. 3-5308 Floral Park 1191


Graduation Bouquets
A. Dahmen
115-14 Jamaica Avenue
Vir. 7-9479

If in need of an
OIL BURNER
See
JOHN J. JOHNSTON
Inc.
111-03 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-0200

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JAHN'S
Soda • Candy
Luncheon
Now Specializing in Home-Made Candies
117-03 Hillside Avenue
Vir. 7-3888 Next to R. K. O.

If Your Hair Isn't Becoming to You You Should Be Coming to CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
3 Items $1.00
Permanents $3.50 up
106-15 Jamaica Avenue
Virginia 7-9635

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Phone Richmond Hill 2-0338 Bonded Member F. T. D.
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
FLOWERS FOR GRADUATION
86-06 117TH STREET

Cappa's Upholstering Co.
Upholstered Furniture
Reupholstering Draperies
Slip Covers
87-15 115th Street Vir. 7-0699
(Near Jamaica Ave.)

RELIANCE BEEF CO.
Choice Meats
Poultry and Fish
116-21 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Vir. 7-3400—3401

JANUARY CORSET SALE
FELLER'S CORSET SHOP
102-59 Jamaica Ave.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Emilie Dress Shop
A Saving for You on Every Dress
6A SO. PARK AVE.
R. V. C. 2945

RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
Fancy Groceries—Delicatessen

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
19 N. PARK AVENUE TEL. 2463

MAMARONECK

Fuel Oils, Building Materials
Stone, Gravel, Cement
Electric Refrigerators
Washing Machines
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE
161 East Boston Post Road

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2248-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES ALL STYLES ALL SIZES $6.50
We carry a complete line of SHOES for the entire family.
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 South 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon
18 Main St. Yonkers

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

T. M. Taylor Printing Co.
Quality Printing
Reasonable Prices
12 South Third Ave. Oakwood 9351

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Fair 4-2300 Oak 2600

MARIGOLD BEAUTY SHOP
Three Items for $1.00
DU ART PERMANENTS
39 East Third St., cor. of 2nd Ave.
Tel. Oakwood 7899

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St., Ph. Oakwood 9048

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

Lovely Flowers
Arranged by
JAMES D. BOUGH EDITH C. BARLETTA
The Flower Shop, Inc.
45 Gramatan Ave. Oakwood 0101

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 Per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BONNIE BROOK TEA ROOM
Jane Koschneck
Luncheon 12-2, Dinner 5:30-8
Sunday Dinner 12-8
59 LOCUST AVE., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 9661

Rochelle Beauty Salon
Up-to-Date Methods
Permanent Waving our Specialty
HAMILTON 5183
527 Main St.
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

587 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
Silverware, Watches
Telechron Clocks
REMODELING PERSONAL JEWELRY our specialty
565 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE 3692

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 a. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELEANORE FELSEN
HAIRDRESSER
Try Our Genuine Steam Permanent for a More Natural-Looking Wave
989 FLATBUSH AVE.
(Near Albemarle Road)
1 Flight Up
By Appointment BU. 4-8884

DUKE
FLOWER and FRUIT SHOP
Flowers, Fruit, Groceries
336 Flatbush Ave., cor. Sterling Pl.
STerling 3-8742

Rosedale Florist
Flowers for Everybody
521 Ocean Avenue
Corner Church Avenue
Ulckminster 2-2010

RODNEY'S
Hairdressing
Where Hairstyling Is Created to Suit the Individual
A Beauty Aid for Every Need
149 SEVENTH AVE. NEvins 8-3680

VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave
BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4540
5 Snyder Ave., nr. Brooklyn Edison

Everything in Music
RADIOS — RECORDS
Radio Service
IDEAL MUSIC CO.
Cor. 32nd St. and Fifth Ave. SH. 8-5862

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS
MAY & SCHAAF, Inc.
Hardware, House Furnishings and General Repairing
LOCKSMITHS
ELECTRICAL WORK
BUCKMINSTER 2-7214
865 FLATBUSH AVENUE

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CARLINO BROS.
7512 Third Avenue Atlantic 5-0537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
RE 2-5493 Est. 1837

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

Flowers
Anywhere Any Time
MARTIN THEISS
1203 Lexington Ave., nr. 82 St.
RH. 4-4517
Formerly at 77th and Lexington Ave.

FLOWERS of QUALITY
ardsley Flowers ltd.
1103 Lexington Ave. at 77th St.
Phones RHinelander 4-6487 and 6499

GEORGE SEAMON
Direct Receivers of Fresh Dressed Turkeys and Nearby Poultry
1706 Amsterdam Ave.
Between 144 and 145 Sts.
Phone Ed. 4-8395

Staten Island

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Island Chevrolet Inc. CHEVROLET
1316 Castleton Avenue
West New Brighton, S. I.
Telephone Gibraltar 2-7900-1
Sales—Service
Dependable Used Cars

NIAGARA FALLS

MacDONALD'S
FLOWER SHOP
409 Third Street
Opp. Niagara County Savings Bank
We Telegraph Flowers

PEEKSKILL

NORGE
LOW-TEMP
Rollator Refrigeration
Kurzhals Bros., Inc.
Main St. and Nelson Ave.
Peekskill, N. Y.

PELHAM

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Chrysanthemum, Potted Plants Cut Flowers, Corsages
Pelham 3389 211 Wolfs Lane

Automotive Station
Burgess B. Field
INCORPORATED
Boston Road at Hutchinson River Parkway
Pelham Manor, N. Y.
SUNOCO Esso

Wolf's Lane Delicatessen
INCORPORATED
299 WOLF'S LANE
Imported and Domestic Products
All Kinds Sandwiches
Home Bake. Goods
FREE DELIVERY
Phone 2166 Pelham Joseph Genteman

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters

Esso
Larry Quigley
ESSO SERVICE STATION
WASHING—LUBRICATION
BATTERY—TIRE SERVICE
Cars Called For and Delivered
Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street
Telephone Pelham 8304

BURGH & McHUGH
Plumbing and Heating
Sheet Metal Work—Roofing
Phones
Office, Pelham 1673 Res., Pelham 1770
219 WOLF'S LANE

GRISTEDE BROS., Inc.
Superior Markets
125 Fifth Ave. *Free Delivery* 299 Wolf's Lane
Tel. Pel. 3320 *Service* Tel. Pel. 3300
We Appreciate Your Green Slips

PORT CHESTER

Store-Wide Sale
Men's Suits—Overcoats
Manhattan Shirts
Men's and Women's Shoes
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 No. Main Street Tel. 718

POUGHKEEPSIE

VAN DYK
H. Witzork-C. Hoag, Owners
Food Specialist in
Fine Poultry, Smoked Meats
Groceries and Dairy Products
366 Main Street Phone 3528-W

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
Announcing Our
Mid-Winter Sale of
FURNITURE
Use Luckey's Easy Payment Plan
FOURTH FLOOR

Gigantic
FUR SALE
The Wallace Co.

FLEMING'S
Where young men find the wearables they like.
Cor. Cannon and Liberty Streets

GOOD LUCK
Groceries
Meats
Vegetables
B. & M. FOOD MARKET
469 Main Street Phone 6160

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

INSURE in HATCH-HILL INSURANCE
62 East Avenue Rochester, N.Y.
DIVIDENDS
from legal reserve companies

CHOICE MEATS and GROCERIES
"Not How Cheap but How Good"
FRED WABNITZ
1057 Clinton Avenue South
We Deliver—Phone Mon. 9241

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
DINNERS • LUNCHES
CANDIES GIFTS
SODAS
ON THE AVENUE AT STILLSON

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write

Beck
CLEANERS and DYERS
20% DISCOUNT SALE
for limited time only
Call Monroe 8184

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen and Ready to Wear Clothes
39 EAST AVENUE
Adolphe E. Becker
sells COKE for
R. G. & E. CORP.
Just Call Genesee 6168
"Rochester's First Cleaners"
Established 1822
Leary's
Cleaners & Dyers Inc.

R. C. HOWLAND
MARKET & GROCERY
MONROE 590-591-2301
Everything Good to Eat
Free Delivery on Credit
We will thank you for your orders

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 88

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

Elder's Market
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C.—Red Network
5:30-5:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday through Friday

VAN INGEN
Fuel Service
Coal—Fuel Oil—Coke
262 Arnett Blvd. Genesee 63

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
Frank K. Young
662 Monroe Avenue

SCARSDALE

G-W-MERRELL
HARDWARE
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, GIFTS
G. E. REFRIGERATORS, RANGES
WASHING MACHINES, VACUUMS
11 SPENCER PLACE

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Sam John Schlosser
Designer of Harmonious Interiors
Upholstery, Draperies, Slip Covers
Stratton Road Scarsdale, N. Y.
Telephone Larch. 2591

SAGAMORE MARKET
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Meats—Sea Foods
90 Garth Road 136 Sagamore Road
Scarsdale, N. Y. Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Phone Scars. 4616, 7, 8 Phone Tuck. 6310

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900—W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

Barneys FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors. Estimates Readily Furnished.
PHONE 4-4811

Books—Toys—Gifts
Greeting Cards
Circulating Library
The Union Book Co.
INCORPORATED
257 State Street

PRATT & LAMBERT
EXTERIOR PRIMER
Makes Finish Coats Cover Better and Last Longer
FREEMAN & SON, Inc.
18-20 Erie Blvd. and 124 Wall St.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

Barnes Flower Shop
205 E. Jefferson St. Tel. 2-2167

HOME FOOD CO.
Cafeteria and Bakery
3 LOCATIONS
118 S. Salina 457 S. Salina
320 S. Warren St.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

Automobile Insurance
at a Saving
L. A. WILSON
332 W. ONONDAGA 3-5038

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

Griffeth's
SWANKY DINER
Budget Lunch 25c *Regular Dinners Daily and Sunday 50 and 60 cents*
415 West Onondaga Street
24 HOUR SERVICE

TROY

For Complete Line of Dairy Products
Call North Troy 56
Anderson's Dairy Farms
Route 40
Buy your Ice Cream at our dairy.

RUN-PROOF STOCKINGS
1.35 Value 1.00
VASA'S
GLOVES, HOSIERY SHOP
452 Broadway Tel. 7054
Mail Orders Filled
Kid Glove Repairing

WINTHROP S. MORRISON
Antiques
Estate and Insurance Appraisals
533 Second Ave., Troy, New York
Telephone North 216

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Circulating Library
Books Stationery
REID, SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

DRESSES
Splendid Values
Prices 3.95, 4.95, 7.95
MRS. WINIFRED TAYLOR
150 Genesee St., New Hartford, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tire Service Inc.
U. S. TIRES
U. S. Batteries with new Uscoloid Lifetime Separators
Drive in Service
45 Orawapum Street
Phone White Plains 1245

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Two important items for the Holiday Parade!
Our factory cleaning and repairing methods will keep them ready for the fashion parade.
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

Fowler & Sellars Company
The CHRISTMAS *Shopping Center*
Hardware — House Furnishings
TOYS
80 Main Street Tel. W. P. 4300

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5750

Guernsey Milk
Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

RADIO Repairs
ALSO WASHERS and all Electrical Appliances
No extra charges.
RAY KLINE INC.
75 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 2012

Regular Storewide
CLEARANCE SALE!
SUITS and OVERCOATS
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1219

YONKERS

PIERPOINTS
119 NEW MAIN STREET
Choice Meats and Poultry
Telephone Your Order:
YONKERS 2574—2575—2576—2577

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

To blow your horn and let your friends Come out to visit you, And keep them standing by the car Is rude, and thoughtless, too.

RC.

Parliamentary Practice

Raising Point of No Quorum

Question: In making the point of "no quorum" is it necessary to be recognized by the chairman of the meeting?

Answer: No. A member should rise, address the chair, and make the point as follows: "Mr. Chairman, is there a quorum present?" or "Mr. Chairman, I raise the point of no quorum"—provided no other member is speaking. The point of "no quorum" cannot interrupt another member. It may be made at any other time.

Meted Measure

I joined a group before a store;
I, who had seen a man before
With such control he long could stand
Without an eyelash moving, and
I there beheld one of his ilk
Display a clothier's goods of silk.

So I, beguiled, quite meanly stood.
Pierced by his gaze, I sensed no good,
For bleak and cold I stood revealed
To his fierce eye. Naught was concealed;
And vain indeed were my intention
To hide the thoughts that won't bear mention.

And thus as deeply stirred I stood,
And groping for such facts as would
An anchor serve for me in my
Transparency beneath this eye;
A fellow-watcher said to me,
"'Tis wrought of wax, most cleverly."

L'envoi

So, 'tis a self imagining that cows us
As along our way we browse thus;
And that self, exposed to facts is
Proved a humbug—as the wax is.
Should we be fooled, now that we know thus,
By one who'd by deception clothe us?

—R. V. Babcock

Did You Ever Wonder

How Dixie Land Got Its Name?

As is frequently the case in speculations on the origin of names and nicknames, more than one explanation has been offered for the origin of the name "Dixie."

One popular explanation may be found in the folklore of old New York. In the early part of the nineteenth century, Manhattan Island was known among the Negroes as "Dixie's Land." There was a planter there whose name was Dixey or Dixie. Dixie, who owned a large number of slaves, was a kindly, benevolent man much loved by his slaves. Diminishing fortunes forced him to sell many of his slaves as laborers to serve on the rice plantations in the South. The slaves were unhappy over the change and expressed a deep longing to go back to "Dixie's Land." The name gradually came to signify to the Negroes among whom it originated a land of joy and bliss.

An encyclopedia, on the other hand, offers the theory that the word "Dixie" was derived from the French word *dix*. A bank in New Orleans issued $10 notes in the days before the Civil War. On the back of these notes appeared the French word *dix*, meaning "ten"; and the notes became popularly known as "dixies." In time, the South, particularly Louisiana, became known as the land of the dixies or "dixie land."

Still a third possible origin may be found in the famous Mason and Dixon Line. In the South the word Dixie is widely considered to be a corruption and derivation of the word Dixon in the Mason and Dixon Line which divided the free and the slave states. The term is thought by Southerners to have come into use when Texas joined the Union, and

the Negroes sang of it as an El Dorado where huge fortunes could be won almost over night—and they frequently sang of this land as Dixie.—W. P. Keasbey.

Odds and Ends

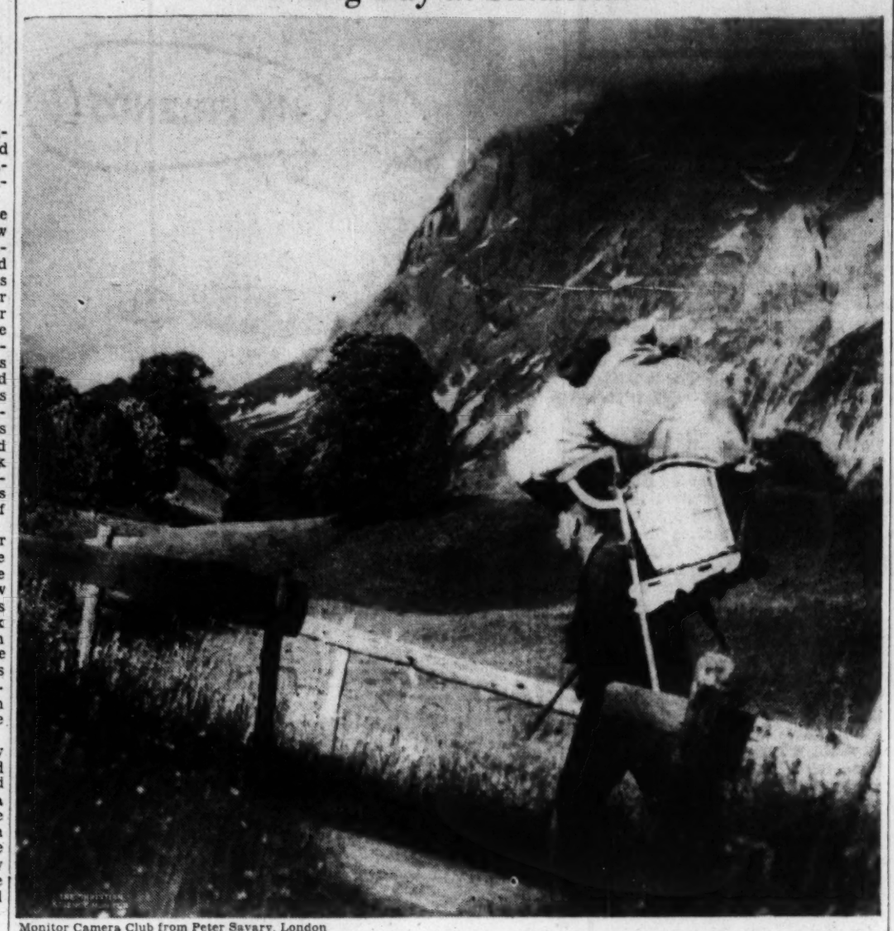
Keep the Change

Columbus received about $320 for his discovery of America.

Indigenous in Bermuda

The indigenous animal of Bermuda is a small lizard, a friendly little fellow known as a skink.

Moving Day in Switzerland



Monitor Camera Club from Peter Savary, London

Bernese Peasant Migrating to Higher Pastures, Where Cattle Graze During the Summer Months.

Bible Facts

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Narcissus

During the course of the various greetings which he sends in the concluding chapter of his letter to the Romans, Paul makes mention of one Narcissus, a man who appears to have had a considerable household, some of whom were "in the Lord" (Rom. 16:11), i. e., were members of the Christian community.

It used to be thought that this Narcissus was to be identified with the secretary of the Emperor Claudius; but it has now been shown that Claudius' retainer passed on some years before the writing of this epistle. As a matter of fact, the name Narcissus was far from being an uncommon one in those days, and it is difficult now to make any positive identification. One tradition makes Narcissus one of the 70 disciples, and ultimately Bishop of Athens.

Quotation for Today

CONFIDENCE is the secret of strength.—MONOD.

12 Things to Remember

By Marshall Field

1. The value of time.
2. The success of perseverance.
3. The pleasure of working.
4. The dignity of simplicity.
5. The worth of character.
6. The power of kindness.
7. The influence of example.
8. The obligation of duty.
9. The wisdom of economy.
10. The virtue of patience.
11. The improvement of talent.
12. The joy of originating.

Daily Anecdote

Making Them Brief

Lyman Abbott was among the first well-known ministers to favor the replacing of long, diffuse sermons with shorter and more pithy discourses; thereby obtaining the gratitude as well as the closer attention of his congregation.

"It requires a great deal of churning to get a pat of butter out of a pan of milk," Dr. Abbott explained. "The congregations of the present day want the pat of butter and not the pan of milk."

Brevities

Detroit News: What ever became of Konrad Henlein—and don't ask who?

Whit's Wit: Why don't we have square plates so we can take a fork and chase the peas to the corner?

In Lighter Vein

Two of a Kind

"Did you pass your exam?"

"Well, it was like this—you see—"

"Shake. Neither did I."—Montreal Star.

Swing Note

Musical Expert: "America will become really musical only when it has exhausted all the possibilities of swing."

Listener: "That is, if swing hasn't exhausted all of us Americans in the meantime."

The Method

"Mary, how is it the eggs are sometimes boiled soft and sometimes quite hard?"

"Well, mum, I'm sure I don't know. I puts them in regular as the clock strikes eight, and I takes them out without fail when I hears the down train go by."—Erin Advocate, Ontario.

In the Process

"How long did it take your wife to learn to drive?"

"It will be ten years next month."

Profit by Music

"My son's saxophone lessons have been a very good proposition."

"Has he been able to get into a band?"

"No, but I've been able to buy the neighboring houses very cheap."—Portland Express.

Of Course

"Another practical stocking for day wear is one with a double toe, one inside the other. It is made so that when either the inner or outer toe develops a hole the other can be cut away, leaving a flawless stocking."—The Times.

Pardon us—a flawless hole.—Punch ©.

What We Can Afford

By Benjamin Franklin

There are many good things which we can all afford, regardless of our circumstances:

We can all afford to give freely the best that we have, because in giving it we have it doubly.

We can well afford to doubt a seeming injustice, because God's law is sure.

We can well afford to be tolerant of the opinions of others, because, if we are growing, our own views are certain to change.

We can well afford to believe that which is good, because only the good is true.

We can well afford a seeming sacrifice for the right, because any other side is a losing side.

We can well afford any effort which adds to the richness of our inner life; because any good from without can reach us only through an affinity with the good we have cultivated within.

We can well afford to be cheerful in apparent defeat, for we have not lost irreparably while we still have the spirit to cheer.

Principles alone are enduring. Personality, appearance, mannerisms, all these change continually.

Serving God is doing good to man.

Forerunner of the Two-Car Garage

Monitor Camera Club from S. S. Lawrence, Croyden, Eng.

In the Picturesque Weald of Kent, at Chiddingstone, the County Where Oast Houses (With Hop-Drying Kilns) Are Plentiful.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Newton Highlands, Mass.

Great events turn on minor happenings. John is working his way through college today because of a kindness he performed several years ago.

One cold, stormy morning in winter he had to make his way over his paper route before most of his customers had thought of rising. When he finally finished his route and was heading home to breakfast, he saw a beautiful Great Dane pup shivering beside a fence. The pup, perhaps three months old, was cold and frightened. John induced the pup to follow him home, though the little fellow was so frightened he would not let the boy pick him up.

John's mother called the police station and reported that the dog was with them. In half an hour, a big car drew up at the humble home. Without waiting for the chauffeur to open the door, an important looking man rushed to the house. The reunion between the man and dog was reward enough, as John's mother said.

The man asked a few questions and departed. That afternoon a beaming delivery man left a large order of good things to eat. A messenger boy brought some crisp bills and a message for John to report to a certain store.

When John, who was a little late in getting to school, told his principal about the affair, the principal said, "Never be afraid to be tardy if you can help anyone or anything."

When John finishes school, there will be an opening for him, because a big business man knows that boys who are kind to animals have qualities of character and kindness.

'Owed' to the Season

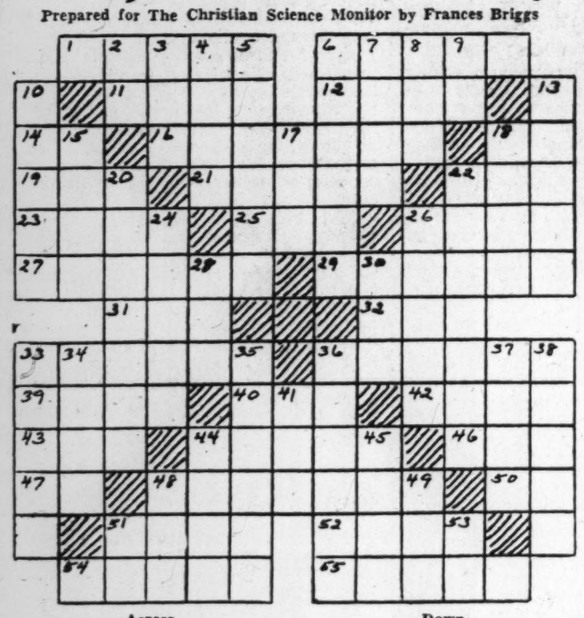
Oh, why was I "charming" in last season's hat
That flattened my purse of its money,
When now, if I don it, my mirror grins back,
And tells me I look rather funny?

Oh, spring brings its "cleaning," its marbles, its ball,
Its digging, its seeds, and its sonnet;
But gayest of all, with a clarion call,
Comes the "wonderful" Easter bonnet.

L. G. G.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you were on island of Viti Levu, whom would you see?
6—What is a cubic meter?
11—What is the triturating apparatus in the stomach of a lobster?
12—What fish might you catch off Pacific Coast of North America?
14—Ream (abbr.).
16—Who invaded England under William the Conqueror in 1066?
18—What is an association of persons for carrying on business (abbr.)?
19—Would you don, fly, or eat a fricandeau?
21—What was one of first manufacturing cities of Belgium?
22—What title of honor was common with old poets?
23—What is the point won by a service in handball (pl.)?
25—Era.
26—What bird was sent out by Noah to find dry land?
27—Who was a famous prophet and magician in medieval romance?
29—Guildford is located in what English county?
31—What is an organ of hearing?
32—Aries is pictured as what?
33—What is plaited straw for making hats?
36—Who was the son of Jacob and Leah?
39—What is an agreement?
40—How does a bird move?
42—What Italian river flows to the Mediterranean?
43—Who was Peer Gynt's mother?
44—What is the solid central part of a tree?
46—Where would you keep swine?
47—What pronoun would you use in speaking of the mythical Angurvadel?
48—What angel was sent to Daniel to unfold a vision?
50—What bird might you see in Hawaii?
51—What do falconers use in recalling hawks?
52—What city is mentioned in Luke 7:11?
54—What were fed with oil, tallow, or wax in Biblical times?
55—What was nationality of Euripides?

Down

2—What prefix means "not"?
3—What was first name of Steen, famous Dutch painter?
4—What was one of golden calves of Jeroboam?
5—If you were in Aleppo, whom would you see (sing.)?
6—What are platforms on which plays are performed?
7—What would you get from a Biblical psaltery?
8—Being.
9—What god was worshiped by Egyptians?
10—Biblical high priests would interpret what?
13—The Biblical bekah was what?
15—What was used as a weapon in Middle Ages?
17—What was name of a prominent character in Scott's "Guy Mannering"?
18—Where did Bohemian Brethren lurk to avoid persecution (sing.)?
20—Who was a Roman writer of comedies?
22—What are vertical windows in a sloping roof?
24—Slope.
26—What did Maurice Maeterlinck write?
28—What Benjamite was mentioned in I Chron. 7:7?
30—Who was Bezaleel's father?
33—The Pyrenees divide France from what country?
34—What is another name for the Orient?
38—Where are the remains of Karnak and Luxor temples?
36—When does a young man's fancy lightly turn to thoughts of love?
37—Upon.
38—Town in northern France.
41—What implement was used to propel Biblical ships?
44—What musical instrument was invented by Jubal?
45—What are crocodiles supposed to shed (sing.)?
48—What exudes from certain plants and hardens from exposure to air?
49—What is an animal's haunt?
51—What is a French article?
53—In what section of U. S. was Daniel Webster born (abbr.)?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

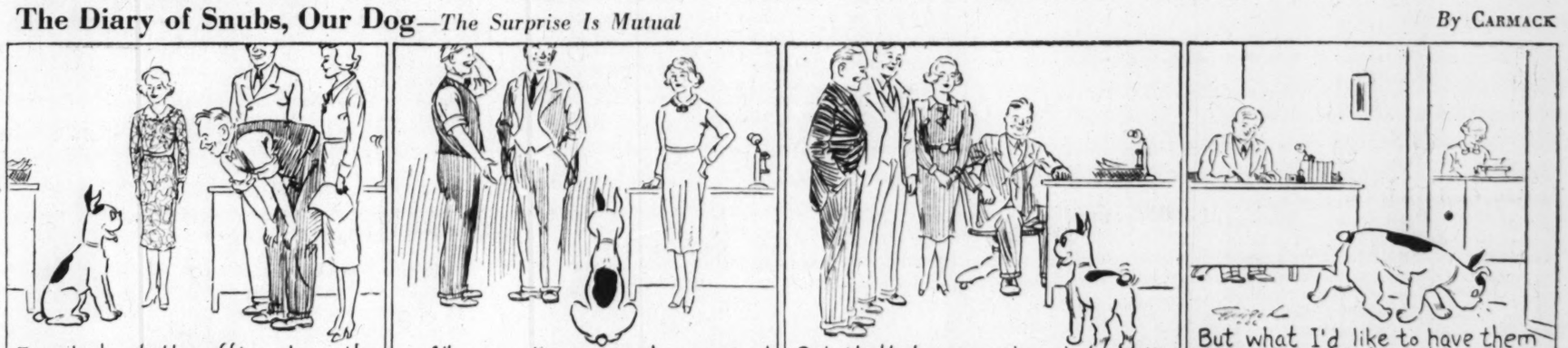
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Lull Before the Storm*

By LE PELLEY

WELL.. TOMORROW IS THE NIGHT OF THE SHOW —
ARE YOU EXCITED??
BIG-ZOW "HARVEY HANKEY RETURNS"!
NO - EXCEPT FOR THE STORM SCENE - IT'S TOO CALM...
YES - DORIE LEE ISN'T ROUGH ENOUGH WITH THE WATER
I KNOW - DORIE LEE COULD TAKE HYMIE DOBSON'S PLACE ON THE WIND MACHINE AND HYMIE COULD RUN THE STORM ...
THAT'S IT!
PLUNKY — AND IT SEEMED SO APPROPRIATE TO HAVE HYMIE ON THE WIND MACHINE ... HE'S SO FULL OF IT!

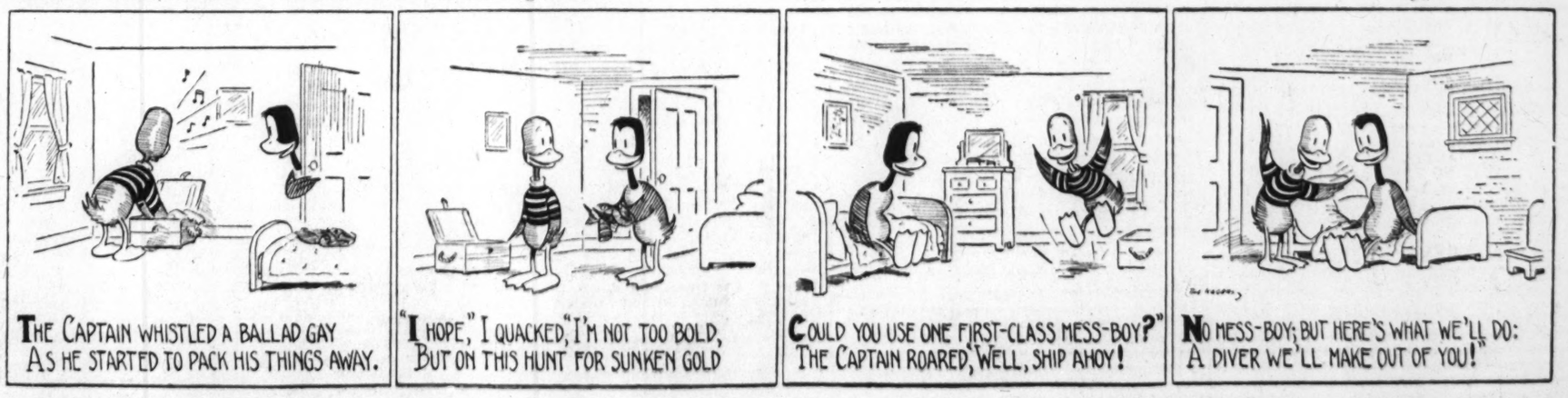
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Surprise Is Mutual*

By CARMACK


Everybody at the office where the Boss's Dad works gave me a warm reception—
All seemed very much surprised that I could find my way there alone—
But that's because they don't realize what a keen sniffer a dog has, and I wiggled my tail and told them so-
But what I'd like to have them explain to me is how they manage to get around so well without doing any sniffing at all!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Signs On*

By THE HAGERS


THE CAPTAIN WHISTLED A BALLAD GAY AS HE STARTED TO PACK HIS THINGS AWAY.
"I HOPE," I QUACKED, "I'M NOT TOO BOLD, BUT ON THIS HUNT FOR SUNKEN GOLD
COULD YOU USE ONE FIRST-CLASS MESS-BOY?" THE CAPTAIN ROARED, "WELL, SHIP AHOY!
NO MESS-BOY; BUT HERE'S WHAT WE'LL DO: A DIVER WE'LL MAKE OUT OF YOU!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Spain

FRANCE will keep border closed to supplies for Spanish Government . . . Sir Auckland Geddes warns British housewives to store food for a defense emergency . . . American planes wanted to balance European situation . . . London talks of loans to Franco and Mussolini . . . American motors in German planes.

To the layman these bits of news add to the puzzles of democratic diplomacy. For if the defense situation is as serious as Sir Auckland's warning and present arms programs indicate, it is natural to assume that nothing should be done to strengthen nations against which defense is prepared. Barring supplies to Barcelona while financing or supplying Fascists seems like increasing the need for defense.

These apparent contradictions may be essential to armed appeasement. But men who are told they may have to "fight for democracy" do not understand them. In the democratic countries everyone wishes to go the second mile to avoid war. At the same time many people recognize that preparing for effective defense may be one way to discourage attack. But there would be more enthusiasm for preparedness if there were more definite agreement on what is to be defended and what is to be conceded in the effort for appeasement.

Spain is the most immediate example. The great majority of the people in France, Britain and America have sympathized with the Loyalists. A recent Gallup poll in England showed this sentiment running about 8 to 1. Despite some Communist and syndicalist supporters the Valencia Government has appeared definitely more democratic than the cacique brand of Fascism represented by General Franco. In a diplomatic and military sense a Fascistic Spain would threaten to cut French and British empire communications and to turn the flank of the Monroe Doctrine.

Indeed since the Lima conference the Roosevelt Administration appears to have more fully recognized the importance of Spanish influence in Latin America. It has been perceived that Barcelona is closer to Washington than Rio de Janeiro, both in geographic distance and governmental ideals. Recently Washington has been doing everything possible to bolster the Loyalist cause except lift the embargo. And the possibility of that step has come so close that in the United States pro-Franco groups have raised their voices to prevent it.

Few people in the democratic countries wish to run any great risk of a war over Spain. Indeed the democracies have gone a very long way to avoid anything described, even by the dictatorships, as a risk. They departed from the traditional practice which permits supplies to go to a recognized Government. They consented to a "non-intervention" farce that enabled Italy and Germany to intervene with men and machines in support of a Fascistic insurrection. They are today sacrificing pride to the hope of peace under Mussolini's threats that there will be trouble if they even open the French border to supplies for Barcelona.

More than pride may be involved. In Paris fears are expressed that the present course in Spain will result in "another Munich," with Mussolini using his position in Spain to enforce his recent demands on France. Foreign Minister Bonnet is reported considering French occupation of Minorca to offset the Italian hold on Majorca. In London men are asking if Earl Baldwin's remark about Britain's frontier on the Rhine does not apply also to the Ebro in this day of airplanes. They are recalling Britain's historical position in the Iberian Peninsula and the work of Wellington and Palmerston to keep Spain free from outside domination.

It should be recognized that the departure from traditional roles and popular desires has not been made without careful consideration by those responsible for British policy. Mr. Chamberlain is being questioned on his acceptance of Mussolini's reported promise to get out of Spain when the civil war is finished. The Prime Minister has more than that promise to rely on; he counts also on the Spanish people to put the Italians out and historically that expectation has much support.

Yet Britain was not put out of Gibraltar and Catalonia has known foreign occupation at various periods. Moreover it is extremely unlikely that Mussolini would have impoverished Italy in this Spanish adventure for the sake of what he has so far collected—some nuisance value, and a poor reputation for Italian arms. What is his bill going to be?

More definite information on that score would help the peoples of the democratic states to judge whether they are merely weakening themselves so that it will have to be paid, or saving a possible war by sacrifices which are not vital. This is not to say that the stake is great enough for the democracies to risk anything in Spain. But if it is great enough for Mussolini to fight about it would be well to know more about it in making the decision.

To Tax All Incomes Alike

WHEN President Roosevelt and Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia find an aim on which they agree, that is news. When they both find themselves in agreement also with the Secretaries of the Treasury under three Republican Administrations, the object must be unusual. The taxation of hitherto tax-exempt securities and salaries under Federal and State income tax laws is a proposition whose desirability and justice has been so thoroughly proved that there is practically no longer any argument against it from a national point of view. Opposition now arises, it is found, from the Attorneys General of forty-two States.

It is true that as rates now stand the National Government would gain a great deal more by the taxation of State salaries and income on State and municipal bonds than States would gain by the reciprocal right of taxing Federal salaries and Federal Government bonds. Thus the issue may hasten a long-needed conference and agreement marking out definite spheres of State and Federal taxation.

Mr. Roosevelt would attack the problem more directly than Mr. Byrd. He would attempt to override exemptions by a simple law directing collecting of the taxes and hope for the Supreme Court to sustain the law. The Senator believes a constitutional amendment is necessary. But the opposition of the State officials indicates the difficult road such an amendment would travel toward ratification. If the Supreme Court should hold these types of income were not within the scope of the seemingly inclusive phrase, "from whatever source," in the Sixteenth Amendment, the course would still be available of trying to frame an acceptable amendment.

Cold

"WHAT good is it?" someone asked Prof. Frederick Keyes following his recent lecture on methods of achieving temperatures approaching absolute zero. Dr. Keyes has spent many years developing cheaper and better methods of trekking to chemistry's Antarctica where strange things happen to matter.

He has followed in the footsteps of others and made contributions of his own when it comes to boiling liquid oxygen at minus 297 degrees Fahrenheit, boiling liquid nitrogen at minus 321, hydrogen at minus 423, and helium at minus 452. In fact he's been down to within one one-hundredth of a degree of absolute zero (minus 459.69°F) and now with a new electro-magnet, capable of pulling the nails right out of a pair of shoes, probably the strongest magnet in the world, he hopes to come within 0.001 of a degree of coldest cold.

As for the practical value of such research, Dr. Keyes explained how it might some day be the savior of what he termed "the politician's passion for squandering tax money on high power developments in remote places." It might make long distance power transmission profitable. But for the best answer to the question "What good is it?" one is reminded of how the great Faraday replied to a similar query put by Gladstone who wanted to know why he was fooling around with a lot of wires, magnets and carbon brushes demonstrating the very interesting but at that time "useless" flow of electricity. Faraday thought a moment and then replied, "Perhaps it will some day provide something for politicians to tax."

Learning After Lima

THAT Lima was a useful start toward establishing a real basis of friendly co-operation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere is evidenced by the impetus it has given to an awakened public interest in the objectives laid down at the conference. The Boston Foreign Policy Association's regular meeting at the Copley-Plaza on Saturday in which the public is invited to listen to a post-Lima appraisal of "Rivalries to the South of Us" by three informed speakers, and to join with them afterward in a general give-and-take discussion, should help to satisfy the popular desire to gain a practical understanding of problems evolving from the Monroe Doctrine axis.

Saturday's Foreign Policy meeting, and the announcement earlier this week of the drive launched by Harvard undergraduates for a scholarship fund to bring Latin-American students to the University emphasize how much is being done by people all around us to continue the work begun at Lima. The Harvard undertaking is based on an avowed awareness that "the opportunity has now come to make a successful effort toward promoting peace and solidarity among the American nations." It is just such opportunities to promote peace and solidarity among all nations for which the Foreign Policy Association seeks to enlist public support through the better understanding its fortnightly luncheon-discussions help to bring about.

WHILE THE DEMOCRACIES are trying to freshen up the paint on the "Open Door," it is worth remarking that Nippon has successfully "japanned" about half of the Great Wall.

When Custer Won

Book News of the Day

FIRE, steel and lead swept the south central plains of the United States in the 1860's, with treachery and cruelty rampant on both sides; yet it must be admitted that the Indians attempted to keep the peace more consistently than did the whites. After the great Medicine Lodge Treaty in 1867 the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches retired to the country between the Arkansas and Red River—what is now western Oklahoma—the reservation guaranteed to them by that treaty. There was some sporadic raiding by young men anxious to distinguish themselves, but the chiefs in general seem to have counseled peace.

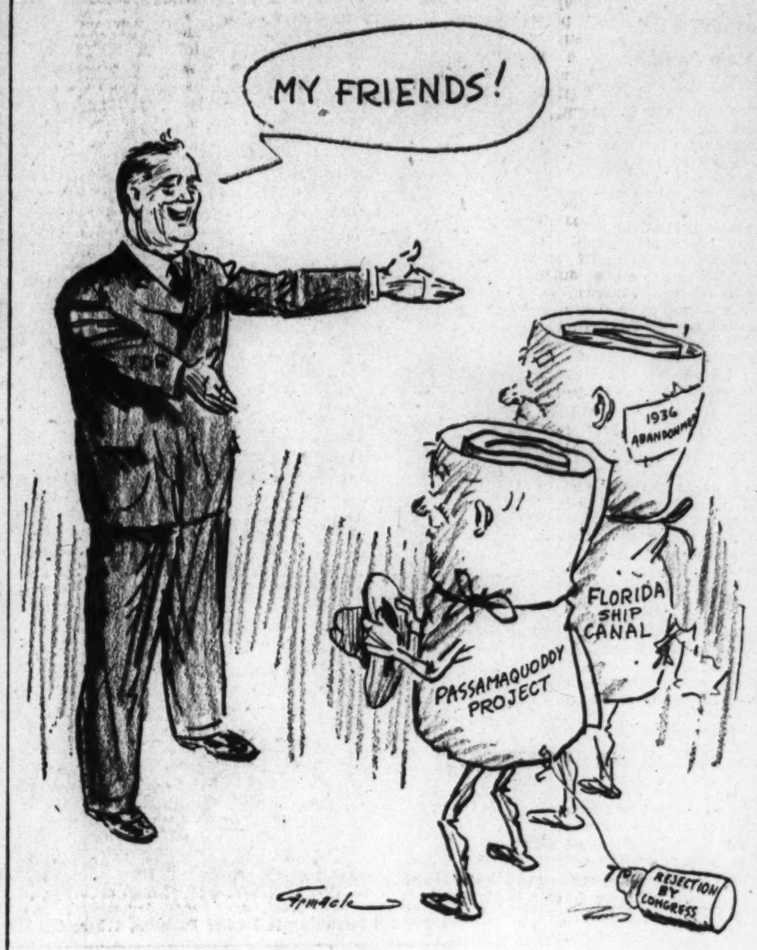
They were encamped in fancied security on the upper Washita when Gen. Phil Sheridan and Col. George A. Custer staged their midwinter campaign. Why the United States should prosecute a campaign against signatories of a peace treaty, who were at that particular time abiding by its provisions much better than was the Government, is a puzzle. Charles J. Brill, veteran journalist and student of Plains history, says, in CONQUEST OF THE SOUTHERN PLAINS (Oklahoma City: Golden Saga Publishers. $2.50) that it was due to the fact the Civil War had "left too many generals without jobs."

At any rate Sheridan and Custer erected a temporary base at Camp Supply, some 100 miles south of the end of steel at Fort Dodge, and Custer set out with 800 men of the Seventh Cavalry through bitter cold and with several inches of snow on the ground. He found the west end of a great camp that lined the Washita for miles; and at daybreak, Nov. 27, 1868, he divided his force into three bodies (the identical tactics that were to prove fatal on the Little Big Horn) and with bugles blowing, charged the unsuspecting camp.

Custer's report accounts for 103 Indian casualties. Many of these were undoubtedly women and children. Old Indians, survivors of the fight, declare that only about a dozen warriors were killed. Significantly, every captive taken was either a woman or a child. Custer burned the lodges and winter supplies, slaughtered 800 ponies, and retreated just in time to save his command as the warriors from the villages lower down the river began to swarm over the hills like angry wasps. A detachment of fifteen men under Major Joel H. Elliott was cut off, abandoned, and wiped out. Had Custer delayed to find them, or had he struck the camp lower down, or had the warriors been warned and armed, the tragedy of the Little Big Horn would have come eight years sooner.

Mr. Brill's account does not differ essentially from other recent ones; his principal contribution is the evidence of Indians and scouts who were eyewitnesses and of others who had first-hand accounts. This evidence clears up the mystery surrounding the sacrifice of Major Elliott, adds interesting details of Custer's further pursuit of the Cheyennes, and gives a better understanding of the Indian way of thinking. It is a spirited story. K. C. K.

Welcomed Back



Parisian Jewels—and Junk

"HOW much am I offered?" The query, generally bellowed in a tone midway between wheedling and bullying, has a peculiar fascination for almost everyone. It suggests that one may pick up some interesting article for a song, or perhaps a few bars of a song. And if one does not want the thing at all it is still fascinating to see who does want it and to guess why.

Broadway auctioneers have a peculiar talent for insulting those whom they are trying to win as customers. The Middlesex Street (Petticoat Lane) merchants of London, who are allowed by the authorities to auction their showy wares in the open every Sunday morning, have an almost blind faith in the gullibility of the street crowds. But the real smoothies at the game, I think, are the city auctioneers of Paris, those sleek and smiling gentlemen who work daily in the Hôtel des Ventes Mobiliers, commonly called the Hôtel Drouot, because it is located on the street of that name.

To wander into this great sales hive in whose score of "cells," objects of every conceivable sort are being got rid of at any price they will fetch, is an education in living. The important sales are advertised daily in the papers and their lots are exhibited in advance, each item being numbered and catalogued for reference but these features of "hotel life" may not be the most interesting for rugs, art works and furniture are sold in most auction rooms everywhere. What really gets you is the jewelry and the junk.

In a jewelry sale I have watched, for instance, a collection of real pearls being auctioned one by one, while a current of excitement swept the room like an electrical storm. The auctioneer's excitement was presumably a well-feigned show but every buyer must have hoped to pick up treasure for half of its value. I remember seeing one pearl go for 4,500 francs while the auctioneer all but wept with carefully rehearsed emotion. The pearl, he insisted, was worth 11,000 francs.

Since most of the jewel buyers who frequent these auction rooms are professionals and know what they are doing this may well have been in reality a very good bargain but hardly that good. Even 11,000 francs would not have been an especially large sum to change hands on a single transaction. Checking over yesterday's sales as reported in today's paper I note that a thirteenth century copper plaque "champlevé et émaillé de Limoges" fetched 22,000 francs and an engraved silver cup of the sixteenth century brought 41,000.

The junk that Paris buys in Hôtel Drouot is even more exciting than the jewelry and the work of medieval craftsmen for there is deep mystery in it. Who wants it? Who on earth? Yet somebody wants—at some price—every single article offered. I have seen three baskets of assorted kitchen ware knocked down for five francs all told, this being the equivalent of thirteen cents.

I have seen a lot of hardware, including one lamp chimney and a broken alarm clock, go for ten francs. A large box of very stiff and high collars, more or less of the type worn by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, went under the hammer for eighteen francs. They had been knocking around in someone's attic for years and were thick with dust. A crate of tall silk opera hats fetched forty francs, which might have seemed like something of a bargain except that every hat was hopelessly dilapidated, with crown and/or brim broken.

The most pathetic item I ever saw auctioned here was a little plaster cupid which lay on its "tummy," naked and unashamed, during a long afternoon. Two fingers were gone from its right hand, and a part of one bare heel was chipped off, which reminds me of a Scripture quotation about "two legs and a piece of an ear."

The forlorn figure lay on a pile of mattresses until at last the auctioneer got around to it. His assistant grasped the bambino in his gnarled hands and held it aloft. Neither he nor his chief displayed the faintest emotion. The plaster child was a "lot" like any other.

"Let's start the bidding at fifty francs," suggested the auctioneer, but nobody did. In fact there was no bid whatever. Nobody wanted the baby.

He went through his repertoire from coaxing to mild scolding but still there was no bid. Finally an old man timidly offered three francs. Almost immediately the hammer fell. He had bought the baby and I am sure a tremendous story lies hidden in that eight-cent purchase.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

The Law Marches

By Frank L. Perrin

EVERY crusade since the dawn of history has succeeded or failed in the exact degree that it has been supported by the sound convictions and courageous thought of the people of the time and era. If one is inclined to doubt the accuracy of this statement its truth can, I think, be fairly and convincingly established by the record. Admitting the fact, we of today should find encouragement and fresh incentive, because we can be assured that there is inherent in us the power and ability to right, by available and proved processes, whatever may be wrong in social and political affairs. This we seem sometimes inclined to forget.

Looking back upon the years since the World War, for instance, many thoughtful persons are persuaded to the conviction that the so-called free and independent peoples have relaxed their vigilance and neglected their responsibilities and opportunities as stewards and conservators of a common right and a common heritage. It is no secret, however vigorously and insistently we seek to conceal the fact, that order has yielded to disorder, law to lawlessness and reasonable control and regulation, socially and legally, to permissive license.

The picture is not a pleasant one, from whatever angle or in whatever light it is viewed. There have been, in the recent past, sporadic efforts to challenge and check obtrusive and flagrant violations of the plain letter of the law. The offenses have been so flagrant and obvious that even apologists for crime could not remain insensible to the threat of deserved vengeance. The monopolists of underworld privileges are cunning enough to realize that there are limits beyond which they dare not venture.

Today there are, all about us, unless visible signs are misleading, significant and encouraging indications of a popular awakening from the dream of national or community safety in temporizing with or condoning a disregard for the law. The public conscience has been aroused. The success of brave men and crusading women in some of the larger cities in proving the power and supremacy of justice and right in tearing down and destroying the shelters and strongholds of influential political malefactors, the predatory racketeers and the inhuman vultures who resort to kidnaping, have revived the hope that vigilance and honesty of purpose may accomplish what is most desired.

A few years ago, as we may remember if we give thought to the matter, fear of kidnapers filled the hearts of parents everywhere in America. Even adults were the victims of extortionists who often resorted to murder in the effort to shield themselves from apprehension and punishment. Now it has been quite conclusively proved as a result of the indefatigable efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, operating under the power invested in it by the national Congress, that crimes of this nature are so hazardous that they do not warrant the risks involved.

It might have been said, and generally believed, a short time ago, that it was beyond the power of an aroused public to check or stamp out the combinations which protected and shielded any crime ring or politically powerful criminal bloc. Now it is known that it can be done. It is only when the sympathies of the public condone or excuse crime, or when indifference permits the guardians of the law to wink at criminals, on the street, in the prosecutor's office, or in the courts, that juries joke at justice and the guilty go unpunished.

The responsibility of the people of every community, state or nation is to choose by whom and in whose behalf laws are to be enacted and enforced. This responsibility the American people seem now ready to assume and assert. In many of the states, with the beginning of the New Year, the decisions made by the people in November last were made assertive and measurably effective. There is, apparently, to be no surrender to lawlessness, assumed license or open defiance of the accepted code. The law is on the march. But it cannot go on progressively without the moral support of the people along the way. Its only power is that which right bestows upon and in it. It is not quite enough, though encouraging, that we have made a good start. There must be eternal vigilance.

The Wide Horizon

Germany and East Europe

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

IN AN old comedy recently revived here with great success, the hero when asked whither bound replies, "nach Osten, nach Osten, immer nach Osten," to the appreciative applause of the audience which interprets an otherwise unpolitical reference as an indication of the new field of German foreign policy.

Since the surrender—voluntarily or involuntarily, is immaterial for the moment—of Czechoslovakia by the western democracies at Munich, the feeling has grown among the general public here that Germany is now free to expand as she thinks fit and that Herr Hitler can realize territorial ideas laid down in "Mein Kampf." These, it should be remembered, are not so much National Socialist as ideas conceived by Germans long before the present regime here was contemplated.

Today, the "Drang nach Osten" is more or less accepted abroad, doubts existing only as to the method and speed with which this drive will be carried through. This policy, it is clear, concerns territory and races in which Poland, Lithuania, Czechoslovakia, and possibly Rumania and Soviet Russia are interested.

Germany does not want to be inconvenienced by Memel since there are much bigger issues which it wishes to see settled—particularly the fulfillment of Hitler's words: "When we talk of new lands in Europe we think first of Russia and its border states." This raises immediately the problem of the Ukraine. That Germany considers the time ripe for movement in that direction was clearly revealed in the Vienna Award on Nov. 2, 1938.

The Reich did not oppose the Polish-Hungarian demand for a common frontier through the absorption of Ruthenia out of love for Czechoslovakia, but because it wished that part of Ruthenia which remained "autonomous" to serve as the center of a political unit which would one day form a new Ukraine. A bureau for the registration of "stateless Ukrainians" was recently opened here. In pursuing this policy the National Socialists can also claim that they have made yet another contribution to the settlement of Europe on the basis of the "self-determination" which they claim to have applied to Czechoslovakia.

This new Ukrainian state it is assumed—officially, nothing has been published here—will include those parts of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania occupied by Ukrainians. When a German paper lately talked of Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) being a "spiritual center of a nation of 45,000,000," it is clear that Soviet Ukraine is also included in the scheme. But probably this latter territory will be included only later—so much depends upon the strength of the Soviet regime and upon general European developments.

The question naturally arises in this connection as to the future action of Poland, which is most vitally concerned because of its Ukrainian population in East Galicia. (Czechoslovakia's loss of the "rump" Ruthenia would not be so serious and has long been foreseen in Prague). Polish reaction showed itself recently in the renewal of the Polish-Russian declaration of friendship which the Warsaw press interpreted as a warning to Germany. But Poland alone could do little against the new military strength of the Third Reich and it is doubtful what other help it would secure.

Could Poland rely upon help from the western democracies? What of the Franco-Polish Non-Aggression and of the Franco-Russian Pacts, the latter of which is only valid in case of "unprovoked aggression"? England is not expected to commit itself to a war over East Europe and Germany considers that in the recent Franco-German declaration it took an important step toward protecting the rear in case of war on its eastern frontiers.

But here, in Berlin, it is thought most likely that the future settlement of East Europe according to Germany's desires can be effected without a resort to force. Propaganda, supported by strong military forces, is expected to succeed as it succeeded in the case of Czechoslovakia. If England and France could thus be brought to surrender, why not Poland and Russia?

While abroad no doubt exists as to the Third Reich's aims, it is clear that there are misapprehensions as to the methods by which these aims will be achieved.

The Third Reich, whatever the outside world may think to the contrary, considers its policy to be peaceful and based upon legality in every step. In dealing with the eastern problems it will adopt similar tactics. First, the atmosphere must be created both at home and abroad through suitable propaganda and then the various peoples themselves (in this case substitute Ukrainians for the Sudeten Germans) will cry aloud for self-determination.

Relations between Germany and Poland are today governed by the ten-year Non-Aggression Pact of 1934, and it is not thought likely that this country will be the first to renounce it. For whatever policy the Reich wishes to follow toward Poland can be pursued very much further without any violation of the letter of that agreement.

The general political and economic reconstruction of the new Europe recognized by the Munich Agreement will take place mainly in its eastern section. Whether this will be achieved entirely according to Germany's ideas remains to be seen.